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SENATORS' OPPOSITION TO SALT, EFFORTS AT LINKAGE CONDEMNED

LD311701 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 5, Signed to Press 25 Jan 79 pp 4-5 LD

[G. Kuznetsov article: "The Opponents of Detente Versus SALT-II"]

[Text] Talking with a group of U.S. senators on 10 January, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed the Soviet side's intention to lead matters toward the constructive and mutually advantageous development of relations with the United States in the most diverse fields, provided that the U.S. side is prepared to do the same. A major step in this direction would be the speediest conclusion of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

In their recent speeches U.S. President J. Carter and Secretary of State C. Vance have advocated the speediest signing of a treaty. But despite the support for a SALT-II agreement from the administration, many prominent politicians and, to judge from public opinion polls, 75 percent of the population, the question being asked more and more in the United States is whether the agreement will collect the two-thirds of Senate votes necessary for ratification or whether the "hawks" will manage to undermine it. The fact is that the U.S. military-industrial complex is opposing the conclusion of any arms limitation agreement whatsoever with the USSR and is building up the campaign against a SALT-II treaty. Legislators who are enemies of detente and are dependent on the Pentagon and the military monopolies, "pressure groups" of the political right, and the bourgeois press are championing the policy of the Pentagon and the military monopolies. A report by a special group of the House Armed Services Committee can be included in recent examples of such opposition. Making the unfounded assertion that numerical limitations on strategic arms "will probably accord fully with the Soviet Union's strategic plans" and that thus the U.S. Government "will officially sanction Soviet strategic superiority which, in our opinion, will jeopardize our national security," the report's authors draw the conclusion that the possibility of nuclear war will even increase as a result of the conclusion of an agreement. They therefore demand: "It is essential to increase U.S. spending on new strategic systems." The same tune is being piped by 170 retired U.S. generals and admirals who in a joint statement "warn" the U.S. Government about the "danger" of a treaty--a danger which is, moreover, "real and increasing all the time."

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker and his colleagues such as J. Tower, J. Carn, J. Danforth, and S. Hayakawa, who addressed a press conference in Washington on their return from Moscow, have adopted stances of the most primitive anti-Sovietism in their approach to a SALT-II treaty. It is possible to trace in their statements not just a deliberately false interpretation of the Soviet Union's objectives and policy, but also an overt aspiration to pressure the USSR into adopting a course in accordance with the interests of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. As if by prior arrangement (something which is by no means ruled out, moreover) the U.S. senators belabored the alleged fact that people in Moscow wanted to "intimidate" them and "compel" them to agree to the ratification of a future agreement and that they made use of "a whole set of means for influencing them."

But what kind of attempts at "intimidation" are they talking about? If we are to judge from the senators' own statements at the press conference, the Soviet side's view of the treaty under preparation was expounded to them.

During the conversations that took place a principled assessment was also made of certain circles' attempts to hamper the favorable development of relations between the United States and the USSR and to fuel the arms race even more, including under cover of fictions about the "Soviet military threat." It was emphasized that a renunciation of the treaty and a return to cold war would be even more dangerous now than it was in the fifties. Only biased people could pass off their interlocutor's arguments as "influence." Nevertheless, some of the senators did not even like the fact that all the Soviet people they met support the idea of concluding a SALT agreement with the United States.

The Soviet Union wants an agreement, the senators noted. But only anti-Sovietism can make them see precisely this as the chief defect of the treaty under preparation and as something which almost automatically makes it unacceptable for the United States. "The question which suggests itself is: If the Russians need it so much, how much does the United States need it?" H. Baker asks. This logic "according to the rule of contraries," which involves the question of whether a step will be taken in the direction of limiting the arms race or in the direction of spurring it on further, contradicts commonsense and the cause of peace. Not only the USSR and the United States, but also the peoples of Western Europe and all mankind are equally interested in this agreement.

It is difficult to say what motivates certain senators from this group--unconcealed chauvinism, the erroneous idea that Washington is free to interfere in other people's affairs, or the geopolitical theories of Kissinger and Brzezinski--but they have hit upon the idea of linking the treaty to all world problems, thus making ratification depend, to quote H. Baker, on whether "the Russians continue their activities in Cuba," whether the Cuban troops invited by the legitimate governments of Angola and Ethiopia remain in those countries, whether the USSR continues "its efforts in Southeast Asia or, potentially, in the Near East," and even whether Radio Moscow broadcasts for an Iranian audience. In other words, the senators would like to dictate a foreign policy course to the Soviet Union as they themselves see fit, as a condition for their supporting the treaty. The absurdity of such claims is obvious. After all, no one has sent Washington any ultimatums that it should change its policy toward the Near East, Iran and the Latin American countries, or that it should withdraw its capital from the racist Republic of South Africa. And it was not without reason that (K. Rouen) a commentator for the Chicago SUN-TIMES, put this question to a senator: "When you put it all together, does this not mean that a situation has developed whereby it is absolutely improbable that you will support this treaty?" Apart from confused reasoning, the leader of the Republicans in the Senate could find nothing with which to counter the observation by Hearst newspapers representative J. Wallach, that "the Republican Party intends to present itself as a party which has said 'no' to peaceful coexistence." To judge from all accounts, Baker, who is thinking about running for the presidency, has, like a number of other Republican leaders, not only turned aside from what was done by the Republicans for detente when they were in power, but has also adopted a course of taking the United States and the entire world back to cold war.

When talking with journalists, Garn and Hayakawa asserted that if the treaty does fail in the Senate, the United States will go on with the talks and will seek to conclude an agreement. When reading these utterances it is impossible not to ask oneself: On what basis do the "hawks" from the U.S. Senate want to continue the negotiations if they do not accept the principle of equal security for the sides which is recognized by the U.S. Government?

When describing these intrigues, L.I. Brezhnev observed in his answer to TIME magazine that "We frequently find it hard to understand Washington's stubborn desire to seek advantage for itself to the disadvantage of others. After all, all this has already been tried--many times--moreover, by U.S. politicians during the cold war period."

If both sides' sovereign rights and interests are respected it will be better, not worse, for both countries--the USSR and the United States. And the whole world, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, will gain from an agreement between us. Those who are waging an offensive against an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms should remember this truth.

SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD311156 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 31, TASS--The USSR and the USA delegations at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms had a regular meeting here today.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DELEGATES ADDRESS NONALINED MEETING

LD311840 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 31, TASS--The participants in the current extraordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries have started examining the resolutions and recommendations prepared at the preliminary meetings. At the same time, a final communique is being prepared. It is to map out a wide programme for further actions for the liquidation of the racialist regimes in the south of Africa.

Speaking in the debate, Permanent Representative of the African National Congress of South Africa to the United Nations Organization J. Makatini stressed that the state of apartheid is a source of threat to peace and security in Africa and all over the world. He drew attention to the activity of multi-national corporations contributing towards military, including nuclear, build-up by the Pretoria regime. The Western countries bear responsibility for the aggravation of tension in the south of Africa,which is a consequence of the repressive policy of the racialists in the country and their aggressive line against the independent states.

The peoples of the south of Africa, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in his speech, are resolved to gain freedom with the use of all possible means, in the first place through armed struggle.

SOVIET WPC DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD291806 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--The delegation of Soviet public circles is going to Berlin with a programme of measures, the purpose of which is to strengthen peace, ease international tensions. This programme was formulated in the declaration of the recently held meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty nations, a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, vice-president of the World Council of Peace, who will lead the Soviet delegation to the session of this organization. The session will open in the capital of the German Democratic Republic early this February.

The problem of disarmament, the Soviet scientist noted, is in the focus of international forums of recent years. Linked with it are the massive actions taken of late. The most remarkable of these actions is the world campaign to collect signatures to the new Stockholm appeal to halt the arms race. It bears the signatures of 700 million people.

The convocation of the present session is linked with the need of further unfolding massive campaigns against the arms race. Representatives of the national peace committees, political parties and trade unions from more than one hundred countries, the United Nations and other international organizations intend to take part in the work of the session.

As profoundly believed by the Soviet people, the world peace movement cannot ignore the continuing military preparations of the NATO countries, Yevgeniy Fedorov said. It is the task of people of good will to prevent the neutron bomb from being added to the war arsenals in the territory of the European Continent, which is stuffed as it is with deadly weapons.

The democratic public insists that the manufacture of nuclear weapons in all forms should be stopped, that the development of new types of armaments of great destructive force should be renounced, that armies and military budgets should be reduced. In short, the agenda of the forthcoming session includes all the key aspects of the problem of disarmament, Fedorov said.

Mankind is particularly alarmed, he stressed, by the growing militarisation of China, which no longer conceals its hegemonic and expansionist goals. The peace-loving forces are called upon to rebuff Beijing's [Peking] hostile actions vis-a-vis the neighbouring states, particularly the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. There is no doubt that it is precisely Vietnam's consistent and firm policy that allows to avoid the emergence of a situation which could be fraught with serious consequences not only for Southeast Asia, but for the world as a whole, Yevgeniy Fedorov said.

USSR Group Leaves for Berlin

LD311640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of representatives of the Soviet public which will take part in a session of the World Peace Council left Moscow by plane today for Berlin. The delegation is led by Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. The session's agenda includes questions connected with the further development of mass actions in support of the ending of the arms race, the deepening of detente and the achievement of real progress in the field of disarmament, and also other topical problems which are at the center of the world public's attention.

USSR MINISTRY RETALIATES AGAINST RESTRICTIONS ON MARITIME FLEET

LD291550 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--The Council of Ministers of the USSR has studied the question of the legislative and administrative restrictions introduced in certain states in respect of the activities of the Soviet merchant fleet, and found it necessary to take appropriate measures.

In particular, the Ministry of the Merchant Marine has been permitted to establish control over the chartering by Soviet charterers of foreign ships, including those registered in third countries, belonging to companies and owners in states whose governments practice measures restricting the equal participation of the Soviet merchant fleet in international shipping.

The Ministry of the Merchant Marine has been given the right to cancel commercial agreements between Soviet and foreign shipping enterprises on joint bilateral regular lines in those instances when the shipping authorities of the country, that is, a partner in carriage, restrict the equality of ships flying the Soviet flag as compared to other participants in international shipping.

The Ministry of the Merchant Marine has also been instructed to submit additional proposals on possible further measures by the Soviet side to prevent discrimination against the Soviet flag in international shipping.

Soviet Newspaper Editorial

LD010850 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

["Against Discrimination With Regard to Soviet Merchant Fleet"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 February, TASS--The propaganda political campaign aimed against the Soviet merchant fleet has been stepped up in the West of late, writes the Moscow newspaper VODNY TRANSPORT.

Organs of the bourgeois press, above all in the United States, Britain, FRG, Netherlands, publish systematically tendentious materials ascribing to Soviet maritime organizations the intentions to "seize" international shipping markets through methods of dumping and unscrupulous competition, to "edge out" national shipowners from transportation of foreign trade cargoes from their own countries.

Moreover, industrial-transport monopolies try to use the assistance of governments to establish legislatively protectionist measures for their benefit and to introduce discriminatory barriers for foreign fleets.

Pointing out that the USSR Council of Ministers discussed a few days ago the question of legislative and administrative restrictions introduced in some states against the Soviet merchant fleet and deemed it necessary to take measures in answer, VODNY TRANSPORT writes:

The immediate application of sanctions is not expected. They might be used and even strengthened depending on further developments. In any case the door remains open for equal and mutually acceptable arrangements.

UNGA APPROVES RESOLUTION ON RESTRUCTURING ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD301116 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The U.N. General Assembly has declared in support of the demands for a restructing of international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, for eliminating injustice and discrimination. The resolution approved by the 33rd session of the General Assembly calls for changes in the present international economic system characterized by a growing gap between the state of economy of the developed and developing nations.

The resolution sets forth a programme for drawing up an international development strategy for the 80's. This strategy, the resolution says, must be directed at achieving deep-going changes in the structure of world production with the aim of its diversification and ensuring additional employment in the developing countries. The resolution is a reflection of the profound concern of many developing countries over the monetary upheavals in the capitalist world, whose first victims are the weakest trade partners with small financial opportunities. The U.N. General Assembly declared for ensuring such a state of things when the international monetary system should better meet the requirements and interests of the developing countries.

The U.S. General Assembly also approved by an overwhelming majority vote the resolution condemning the protectionist measures in international trade taken by the leading capitalist countries. The assembly urged them to end at the earliest date such practices inflicting damage to the export of the developing countries. Although the resolution itself does not specifically name the states, whose policy is criticised, the results of voting do not leave any doubt to this score: The USA voted against this resolution, condemning protectionism, while the delegations of 21 countries, among them Japan, the FRG, Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands and Israel abstained.

UNITED STATES

REPORTAGE ON DENG-CARTER TALKS, SINO-U.S. RAPPROCHEMENT

Third Meeting With Carter

LD312201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the third meeting has taken place between President Carter and Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] vice premier of the PRC State Council. Problems involving economic, scientific and technical cooperation, trade and the question of Taiwan were discussed. Corresponding agreements reportedly will be signed today. Foreign press agencies are paying attention to the openly anti-Soviet character of statements by Deng Xiaoping, who accused the Soviet Union of whipping up the danger of a world war. Even experienced U.S. politicians were shocked when Deng Xiaoping openly called for the creation of a tripartite alliance between Beijing [Peking], Washington and Tokyo, allegedly in order to limit Soviet and Vietnamese influence in Southeast Asia. Such anti-Soviet attacks, as political observers see them, are directed primarily at involving Washington in a global anti-Soviet strategy. In connection with this, sober-minded U.S. politicians are expressing apprehension at the serious consequences of the rapprochement with Beijing for U.S. foreign policy.

PRC-SRV Relations Discussed

LD311254 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 31, TASS--Upon completion of the third meeting between J. Carter and Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], the White House press secretary said that the talk between them covered questions on bilateral relations between the USA and the PRC. They also discussed such issues as economic cooperation, trade, claims against assets, air and sea communication, exchanges of students, scientists and journalists as well as a consular agreement between the two countries.

Among the issues discussed were also the Chinese nuclear tests and the questions of Taiwan. The White House press secretary did not specify precisely on what plane was examined the question of nuclear tests in China. However, he said that the Chinese side had not made any commitments as regards tests in the atmosphere.

The press secretary stressed that the discussion of African and other regional problems, such as Korea and the Middle East, was held in the form of an exchange of views and finding out the positions of the sides, and there were no attempts to reach a formal agreement on the regional issues discussed.

He also said that he did not know whether the question of massing Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam had been discussed. The New York TIMES writes in this connection that Carter and Deng Xiaoping were reported to have discussed the situation on the border with Vietnam, and Carter warned China against any steps.

At the same time, the Washington POST cites the data of U.S. intelligence services on the massing during the last three weeks of big Chinese forces--from 10 to 12 divisions--in the areas bordering on Vietnam. The American sources say, the newspaper points out, that in their opinion the Chinese force build-up is too big to be regarded simply as a show of force.

Deng's 'Shameless Plan'

OW311623 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] No one in the world has the slightest doubt about Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping] thoughts and the purpose of the Zhongnanhai [Chungnanhai] authorities in normalizing Sino-U.S. relations. Beijing's [Peking] dream is to rig up a Sino-U.S. military alliance against the Soviet Union. Answering questions by reporters of the U.S. magazine, TIME, on the eve of his visit to Washington, PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping again suggested this alliance. In true Maoist tradition, he declared that the danger of aggression and war comes from the Soviet Union, and he called on the United States to pursue a realistic policy and ally itself with China on an anti-Soviet basis.

By the way, a month and a half ago--2 weeks before the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States--in talking with Washington POST reporters, Deng Xiaoping forthrightly suggested the formation of a Sino-U.S. alliance. At the time, Deng Xiaoping's genuine (?Sichuan /'Szechwan) frankness truly shocked observers. In answering reporters' questions last December, he made no attempt to defend Zhongnanhai's line with the usual "it is in the interests of the revolutionary people of all countries in the world." Such interests were not mentioned in his answers to reporters' question published in TIME magazine. It seems that in groping for a way to rig up an anti-Soviet alliance with U.S. participation, the Chinese leaders have decided that, in a sense, traditional phony revolutionary phrases have become a hindrance.

According to its Three World Theory, Beijing has put the United States in the so-called First World and given it a certain inherent aggressive and dominating character. Not long ago, this fact put U.S. reactionaries on guard. Last summer the rightist U.S. newspaper Los Angeles TIMES wrote: "We must be careful in formulating our China policy. We must know that Beijing still considers it necessary to wage a struggle against U.S. global policy." Chinese leaders often express the view that it seems that (?in pursuing their international line, the interests of the revolutionary forces undoubtedly) hinder the attainment of full mutual understanding with the most reactionary U.S. forces. Many U.S. rightists, who do not understand the subtlety of Beijing's policies, are inclined to regard these words as proof of the contradiction between China's long-range interests and U.S. interests. We think that it is because of this that Deng Xiaoping has decided to discard the ideological disguise and speak the truth. The revolutionary people of all countries, who the Beijing leaders had so earnestly hoped would submit to tnem, no longer trust them. Besides, what purpose would be served by continued equivocation? It is time to conduct foreign affairs without ideological disguise and diplomacy in which everything, including vocabulary, serves solely to rig up an alliance with the imperialist forces to oppose the Soviet Union and peaceful policies championed by the Soviet Union.

This is the naked, shameless plan Deng Xiaoping has brought with him on his visit to the United States. We believe that he will make every effort in the United States to win the U.S. ruling clique's support for his designs to make trouble.

But, I think that the U.S. leaders have enough political realism and sound minds to formulate U.S. foreign policy, and that they will take the interests of the American people, not Zhongnanhai's troublemaking plan, as guidance for action.

Concessions Damage PRC's Development

OW311940 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 30 Jan 79 OW

[Talk by Soviet Sinologist Alekseyev: "Betraying the Chinese People's Interests"]

[Excerpts] In principle it is natural that the PRC and the United States should decide to establish diplomatic relations. What seemed quite unnatural was that for 30 years no normal relations existed between these two big powers. Now the crucial question is: On what basis is this normalization of relations founded? Of course, both China and the United States hope to strengthen their international positions and extend their influence in Asian and world affairs with this normalization. In their anti-Soviet cause, Beijing's [Peking] leaders are getting closer to U.S. imperialism. This is stated in the communique of the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum, which asserted that normalization seeks to expand the international antihegemony united front.

The Chinese leaders think that by befriending the Americans, they can open the gate of the Western European arms market and enhance the possibility of obtaining U.S. technical knowledge. In trying to befriend U.S. imperialism, the Chinese leaders plan to sacrifice the Chinese people's interests. This was first indicated by the Beijing leaders' stand on the Taiwan issue.

Beijing's rulers have made concessions to the U.S. Government on the Taiwan issue. First, the so-called "defense treaty" was not immediately abrogated. Its abrogration will not take place until 1 January 1980. Second, the U.S. fleet will continue to patrol the Taiwan Strait. Third, the United States will continue to provide Taiwan with "defensive weapons" and technical equipment for military use. In addition, a tacit understanding was also reached in which Beijing's rulers will not use force against Taiwan, and China agreed to the United States maintaining special relations with Taiwan.

Now let us examine Sino-U.S. relations from the economic viewpoint. After the PRC was founded and initiated its socialist development, the United States refused to recognize China. Since then, many changes have taken place in China. Beijing's leaders have pushed their anti-Soviet line, betrayed Marxism-Leninism and gone farther and farther on the road of betraying the socialist ideal. To satisfy their own social chauvinist desires, they have opened China's gate to Japanese and Western monopoly capital. Hating to be outdone by their rivals, U.S. monopoly capitalists also want to open up the China market. China's petroleum reserves are most attractive to the United States. The paper tiger of U.S. capitalists is prepared to jump across the ocean to make a killing in China's modernization program.

It was only a short time ago that Beijing's leaders were heaping endless abuse on those who wanted to obtain foreign loans. But now they not only beg for huge foreign loans amounting to tens of billions of U.S. dollars from Western and Japanese monopoly cliques, but have also left the front gate wide open to facilitate the infiltration of foreign capital into China.

The Beijing leaders' attempts to promote economic cooperation with U.S. monopolists and monopolists of other capitalist countries will not only squander and exhaust China's state and national resources but will also subject China's working class to the cruelest exploitation. It will also subject China to oppression by imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. The current policy of the Beijing leaders aims at betraying the Chinese people's interests and their ideal of winning victory in the people's revolution.

Beijing Makes 'Revolutionary Compromise'

OW011115 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 31 Jan 79 OW

[Station observer Shadrin commentary]

[Excerpts] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping] is continuing his visit to the United States. Long before the Chinese vice premier left China, the Beijing propaganda media had taken a number of steps to create a political atmosphere for Deng's talks with the U.S leadership. Chinese news media no longer use the term "U.S. imperialism" or print anything critical of the United States. Chinese embassies in a number of countries now say that the Beijing leaders are making a revolutionary compromise with capitalist countries, because this is conducive to fulfilling the complex economic tasks facing China. The Beijing leaders have concocted this fallacy to conceal their collusion with the imperialist clique. History has not yet recorded a case in which a nation solved its own socioeconomic problems with imperialistic assistance. U.S. imperialism's true nature, its neocolonial ambitions and hostility towards the Chinese people and the Chinese revolution remain unchanged.

Meanwhile, in the United States someone asked Deng Xiaoping how the Chinese leaders will solve the Taiwan issue. Deng Xiaoping replied: Haven't you discovered yet? We no longer use the term "liberate Taiwan."

Chinese leaders now often equivocally speak about the "return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland." They have said this many times already. The Beijing leaders now have assured the U.S. Government that China is willing to respect the realities of Taiwan. They explain to the U.S. Government that Beijing has no objection to the continuation of U.S. arms supplies to the Chiang clique.

U.S. FIRMS LOSING SOVIET ORDERS DUE TO TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD010909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "To Mutual Advantage; Reportage From the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council"]

[Text] New York, January--"My impressions of December's Moscow meeting are still fresh," Michael Forrestal, president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, said. "General Secretary Brezhnev paid great personal attention to us. He once again showed himself to be a man who is profoundly concerned about the fate of peace and the improvement of Soviet-American relations, particularly trade and economic ties. Of course, this had an impact on the atmosphere of the meeting which I hope will be a turning point in Soviet-American trade relations...."

The window of M. Forrestal's office on the 33d floor of a Park Avenue skyscraper has a view of lower Manhattan which bristles with dozens of soaring buildings. Wall Street, the Stock Exchange, banks--in short, the headquarters of American business--are there. This America has recently been taking an increasingly close interest in the work of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, the main task of which is to promote the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Soviet and U.S. organizations and firms.

The council has grown and strengthened considerably since 1973 when it was established. It now includes 280 American firms which together produce about 25 percent of the country's GNP. The American directors of the council include leaders of major corporations, banks and business associations, including the chairmen of the boards of directors and presidents of companies such as General Motors, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan Bank, General Electric, Dupont de Nemours, Pullman, Coca-Cola and the leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"The council's prestige is increasing," M. Forrestal said. "Some 20 new firms have joined it recently. In 1978 we were visited by representatives of 800 firms. They are all interested in establishing or expanding contacts and ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations. The total value of the 28 business cooperation projects currently being considered by interested firms and organizations on both sides with the council's assistance is estimated at more than $80 billion.

"We are trying to explain to Congress that the development of economic relations with the USSR is highly advantageous to the United States," M. Forrestal continued. "According to our calculations, in just 5 years trade between our countries could reach $20 billion. Of course, the necessary first step is to remove credit barriers, grant Most-Favored-Nation status to the Soviet Union and conclude a long-term trade agreement...."

Yes, sober-minded representatives of U.S. business circles have long been waiting for a "turning point" in Soviet-American trade. Many of the United States' economic problems could be solved through mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union. At the same time, those who sought to create a "vacuum" for Soviet import orders have been profoundly mistaken. The USSR's foreign trade with other industrially developed countries such as France, the FRG, Italy, Britain and Japan is increasing, while American firms are marking time.

"We have estimated," G.S. Shchukin, first deputy chairman of the council, said, "the value of the purchases which could have been made from American firms in the last few years in place of purchases which the Soviet Union made on credit terms with other countries. According to the most modest estimate, the value of these contracts is about $3 billion. And that is only for projects on which we had contacts with U.S. firms."

American business circles are increasingly criticizing the so-called "linkage" of questions of Soviet-American trade and economic relations with political problems. Sober-minded Americans see that the attempts to utilize questions of trade and economic cooperation as a lever to achieve strategic andpolitical advantages in relations with the USSR have failed.

The data from a Harris public opinion poll attest that the majority of Americans oppose attempts to "link" trade between the USSR and the United States with other unrelated issues. Some 70 percent of those polled expressed support of expanding Soviet-U.S. trade.

At the December meeting in Moscow many ideas on expanding cooperation were discussed. The council is now engaged in the implementation of these ideas. U.S. companies have prepared proposals on large-scale long-term cooperation in the oil, automobile, textile, sewn goods, chemical and other industries. [paragraph continues]

With the council's assistance, a long-term compensation agreement has been signed with the Pepsico firm on the expansion of soft drinks production in the USSR. The Coca Cola company has signed a contract with the Olympics-80 Organizational Committee for the sale of Coca Cola at sports events during the Olympic games in the USSR and is also holding talks on long-term cooperation in the production of instant tea in the USSR and in research work in the production of protein foods. The council is helping the Olympics-80 Organizational Committee in resolving practical questions involving cooperation with U.S. firms in preparing for the Moscow Olympics.

Also within the council's purview are questions of fulfilling large-scale projects under existing agreements with Occidental Petroleum regarding the creation of a chemical complex in the USSR and an international trade center in Moscow. In 1978, 40 Soviet delegations visited the United States within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation. Their work also took place with the council's participation.

Nonetheless, Soviet-U.S. trade relations await a new impetus. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech in the Kremlin at the dinner marking the sixth session of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, the preliminary outlines of the next 5-year plan provide for cooperation with firms in the industrially developed Western countries on a number of major projects.

"We are in favor of the participation of U.S. firms in these projects," L.I. Brezhnev said, "if they offer acceptable commercial and other conditions."

"But only the elimination of discrimination by the United States will enable a considerable and steady increase in our trade."

These words contain a clear prospect and program for the development of Soviet-U.S. trade. The sooner it is fulfilled, the more our countries' peoples and the cause of the consolidation of international tension as a whole will benefit.

JACKSONVILLE PORT AIDS U.S.-SOVIET TRADE TIES

LD312236 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jacksonville (Florida), January 31, TASS--A solemn ceremony was held here to inaugurate port facilities built by the Occidental Petroleum Corporation within the framework of implementing the multibillion dollar buy-back deal with Soviet foreign trade organizations on production of and exchange in agricultural fertilizers.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, the prominent U.S. businessman, President of Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer said that he attached exceptional importance to this major agreement with a foreign country for twenty years ever concluded [as received] by U.S. companies. Supplying the Soviet Union with superphosphoric acid to produce liquid compound fertilizers, Occidental Petroleum, in return, gets raw materials to produce potassium and nitrogen fertilizers. Transport facilities built in Jacksonville as well as in the ports Juzhniy near Odessa and Ventspils make it possible for the superphosphoric acid plant in the American city of Light Spring [as received] and the Soviet ammonia plant near Odessa to reach the design capacities provided for in the agreement.

Speaking about the successful implementation of the above agreement, Armand Hammer continued, one cannot fail to recall the exceptionally true and precise idea expressed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the effect that trade is not only an effective means to develop broad businesslike cooperation between peoples but is also a vehicle to strengthen trust, mutual understanding and peace in the world.

Representatives of the business community and the authorities of Jacksonville and of the state of Florida in their interviews with TASS correspondents stressed their interest in expanding and strengthening by all means the trade ties with the Soviet Union and their importance for the local economy.

Donald Bader, president of Hooker Chemical and Plastic Corporation which participates in implementing the project, stated that the commissioning of the port facilities in Jacksonville marks an important practical step in trade and mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries. One must draw attention to the fact, said Donald Bader, that implementation of such or similar projects is, as a rule, based on the most advanced scientific and technological experience. This results in the creation of the most modern plants, transport means and facilities enriching the scientific and technological potential of both the USA and the Soviet Union, creating intercomplementary industries, thus cementing the peaceful business ties of our peoples.

U.S. ATTEMPTING TO JUSTIFY BUILDUP IN S. KOREA

LD301450 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Trying To Justify Force Buildup--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 30, TASS--After the publicity campaign in connection with the "withdrawal" of U.S. land forces from South Korea, which was used for actually justifying the American Airforce and naval build-up in that area, the American militarists are now widely spreading the myth of a "communist threat from the north" seeking termination of the land force withdrawal from the Korean Peninsula, which was announced earlier. This has been again borne out by the hearings in the House Armed Services Committee, which were addressed by Defence Secretary Harold Brown and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones.

This committee, as was already reported, has recently issued a report calling in question the advisability of the American programme for land force withdrawal from South Korea.

H. Brown declared in his speech that the U.S. administration continues to be for the withdrawal of U.S. land forces from South Korea. But, however, he at the same time stipulated that the USA will remain a "Pacific power".

We intend to remain there a military power, he pointed out. In his words, the U.S. Airforce potential in South Korea has recently grown 20 per cent, while the U.S. naval force in the Pacific is receiving the latest frigates, destroyers and jet fighter planes. I believe that we can preserve military balance there through a planned perfection of our forces, he stressed.

General D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was even more frank. He admitted that the Pentagon's upper echelons are continuing a discussion of the question whether it is advisable to withdraw the American land troops from South Korea.

AGEE BOOK ON CIA REVEALS CONTINUED U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD311320 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is a talk by Igor Aleksandrov about a new book published in the United States by Philip Agee and Louis Wolf, called "Dirty Work." The book is about the CIA. The first program was about the (?expose) of various propaganda myths inspired by the CIA to misinform the American public about its activities. This program is about the book's information written by former CIA agent Philip Agee under the heading "Where Do We Go From Here?" Agee said he studied over 2,000 pages of reports made by various official commissions investigating the CIA and hundreds of newspaper and magazine articles in order to find out what's happened with the CIA, FBI and other intelligence services. He clarified: I want to be able to judge whether anything has changed or whether the business will go on as usual inside the political police forces once the sensation subsides.

The author noted the information contained in these reports was valuable but limited. Many major issues in the reports were either ignored or considerably underplayed. For instance, Agee maintained that none of the reports revealed how many people are employed in the U.S. intelligence effort. He estimated there are around 150,000 employees. The author said none of the reports mentions explicitly the overall total amount of money spent on American intelligence activities. The author believes the United States spends 22.4 billion [figure as heard] annually.

Agee pointed out that the so-called (?cover) actions, as they are called in official documents, are for all practical purposes subversive activities carried out in foreign countries. Since 1961, the CIA has engineered around 900 big operations and several thousand smaller ones. Some of the operations were made public in the reports of Rockefeller, Church, (?Price) and others. Many Americans naively figured that after these sensational exposes the CIA would give up its dirty business but that was just wishful thinking. Agee wrote in his book that covert actions have by no means ended. Clandestine activities still constitute 37 percent of the agency's total budget.

Agee feels the investigation reports are limited because they only deal with the CIA's violations of American law but they avoid the issue that the CIA breaks the laws of other countries and international agreements and treaties signed by the United States. This is not even to mention the violation and ethical principles. Agee wrote that besides asking what the different intelligence and security services had been doing, the House and the Senate committee also asked the question, how well had the services been performing. He went on to say that one searches the reports in vain for meaningful evaluations of the CIA's interventions to install or strengthen the current repressive regimes in countries such as South Korea, Iran, Uruguay and Chile. Almost nothing appears to suggest that the CIA worked intimately with the security services of these and other rightwing governments to support the torture, assassinations and other forms of political repression prevalent in those countries. The author recalls Senator Goldwater's statement and I quote: In some instances it is necessary for U.S. intelligence services to cooperate with the internal security forces of nations where there is systematic violations of human rights.

In the light of recent events in Iran it's obvious that the United States not only followed this policy in the past, but it's continuing with it to this very day. In the past few weeks along hundreds of people in Iran have been killed and many thousands injured. In fact, the organizers of these bloody reprisals are armed with American guns, trained by American instructors and guided by American advisers. Even in the heat of these tragic events, Washington not only did not stop supporting the terrorist regime, but continued giving all kinds of aid and sent emergency shipments of special weapons against the demonstrators.

After all this how can American politicians go on making endless statements about defending human rights around the world? Senator Goldwater justified his support for authoritarian regimes by claiming it's necessary to maintain the flexibility of U.S. intelligence services in defending America. Other leaders in Washington are also making such statements meant to justify to Americans the unattractive actions of U.S. secret services and the administration's general policy toward Iran and other countries with reactionary regimes. These aims are fully served by the false claim that the American intelligence services have to resort to dirty work in order to defend America. But the people of Iran merely want to be masters of their own country and can't possibly be a threat to the United States. The CIA and other agencies are actually not worried about protecting America, but maintaining the reactionary and unpopular regimes that are obedient to Washington and these agencies are meant to protect the policy of world policemen and the interests of international corporations.

Philip Agee wrote that the revelations of the CIA served to continue the alienation process in the United States probably in fact to hasten the legitimacy crisis that everyday is separating more and more people from the government and the traditional institutions. What better subject could be found to demonstrate hypocrisy, corruption and ways in which the government in general tends to serve privileged minority interests?

Deficiencies in CIA 'Housecleaning'

LD010206 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] And now we bring you a talk by our observer Igor Aleksandrov prepared in connection with the publication in the United States of Philip Agee and Louis Wolf's book about the CIA, "Dirty Work." In today's talk, our observer draws attention to an article in the book entitled "Turner's Born-Again CIA."

The writer of the article reminds the reader of Jimmy Carter's election promises to put an end to government secrecy. When Carter promised (?a fresh team), an open government and an end to secret ivory tower policy-making, he points out, most Americans did not think it meant tightening the bolts of government secrecy. Any plans to cut back government secrecy dissolved immediately. One of the President's first actions was to tighten severely access to information about CIA covert operations. He reduced from 40 to 5 the number of White House intimates with access. He was shocked to learn how many members of Congress received CIA briefing, and recommended the number be slashed to one single joint committee with limited membership. By May 1977, the article goes on, Carter had abolished the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Opponents of this move complained that the abolition of the advisory board eliminated a necessary independent assessment by persons outside the intelligence sphere.

Admiral Turner's claim that he has completed housecleaning, it is pointed out in the article, does not mean that covert operations have stopped. None other than Turner himself admitted: We have not by any means abandoned covert action. It does continue. And indeed, the CIA has kept its troops in the country and abroad engaged in such operations. What is more, it took steps to continue operating behind the back of the State Department. Admiral Turner sent a directive to his faithful chief prohibiting communication of details of covert operations and administrative procedures to American ambassadors. Moreover, the CIA retained its paramilitary units. At the same time, the author of the article points out, Turner is trying in every way to change the image of the CIA in the eyes of the American public. He is accepting interviews, releasing inside photos of the headquarters building, and writing opinion columns in newspapers. But that's mere facelifting, as the article in the book, "Dirty Work", in general shows.

The President's executive order makes it legally possible for the CIA to continue the very operations that had been condemned by the American public. The article, "Turner's Born-Again CIA," draws attention to the fact that many of the documents that implement the executive order have been classified. So White House instructions to the intelligence service will be kept from the public just as they were before. The public has merely been told that they will be consistent with the order. But, as the article says, there is, of course, no logical reason to believe this. This is especially true because the actual implementation of the order is the exclusive dominion of the intelligence community, a dilemma analogous to the (?illogic) of supposing that a police department can impartially rule in cases involving charges of police brutality.

No wonder that the American Civil Liberties Union and other public organizations contend that Carter's changes are a step backwards from the inadequate restrictions of the Ford administration. This conclusion is confirmed by the numerous exceptions contained in the executive order. Thus the order forbids intelligence agencies to resort to murder, but at the same time it makes exceptions in some cases. The order does not prohibit intelligence agencies from making use of reporters, teachers, students and the clergy. Their use, it will be remembered, caused a storm of indignation in the United States.

The order, as the article points out, still permits the channelling of money to political factions in foreign countries. Actions of this kind constitute a direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states as well as violation of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki accords. In a number of cases the CIA uses secret funds to bribe foreign politicians. That such a policy is immoral is obvious. It certainly has nothing in common with Washington's claims concerning high ethical standards of its foreign policy. Both American and world public opinion censured the reported cases of U.S. intelligence agencies financing politicians and political factions that suit them. Now this unseemly practice appears to have been legalized. It is pointed out in the article included in the book "Dirty Work" that the United States will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries in the interests of American corporations. To this, says the article, the people of the United States must continue to shout no.

CARTER'S MESSAGE ILLUSTRATES CONTINUED ECONOMIC DECLINE

LD311315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 25 January, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter today sent his annual economic message to Congress.

The presidential message and the attached annual report from the President's Economic Council try, as usual, to present the U.S. economic situation in a good light, good, that is, for the administration. Nevertheless, these documents contain an admission that the country is encountering acute economic problems.

It is clear from the message that the administration intends to focus attention on the struggle against inflation, which is a "serious threat to the country's economic health." It is noted that consumer goods prices increased 9 percent in 1978, the price of food increasing even more--11.3 percent.

The documents indicate that the administration intends to continue to place the burden of the anti-inflation struggle, which has not yet met with any success, on the shoulders of the working masses. In particular, it is pointed out that wage increases will continue to be held down artificially.

The severe restrictions on state budget expenditures will also affect other socioeconomic policies, but as is clear from the message and the report, they will not extend to military appropriations which will reach a record level of $138.2 billion in FY 1980.

Despite a certain upturn in the economy toward the end of 1978, unemployment in the United States remained at the 6 percent level, according to the economic council report, with 9.2 percent of the able-bodied Negro population "superfluous" to requirements.

The administration is seriously worried about the fall in the labor productivity growth rate, which was only 0.6 percent in 1978. The main cause for alarm is the fact that in this important economic indicator, the United States is increasingly falling behind its main competitors in the capitalist world.

The documents show that 1978 was notable for a further decline in the U.S. role in the West's economic system. The country's trade deficit reached $35 billion, the report points out. The economic council tried to explain this situation by pointing to the immense amount of oil imported by the United States. Thus, the report indirectly admits that the energy program adopted by Congress has not yet eased the critical situation in this sphere.

The documents also note that the U.S. share of the industrial exports of the 15 major Western industrial countries fell from 30 percent in the fifties to 18.9 percent in 1978.

All this means that the dollar, the capitalist system's chief currency, was devalued 13.8 percent between September 1977 and September 1978 against the currencies of 10 Western industrial countries and it was only emergency measures by the U.S. administration on 1 November that made it possible to stabilize the dollar on the international currency markets.

CHINA'S 'ANTI-AFRICA POLICY' DISILLUSIONING AFRICANS

LD311335 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[V. Midtsev article: "With Unfriendly Purposes"]

[Text] Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], vice premier of the PRC State Council, has concluded his 2-week visit to Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zaire. The purpose of this visit, as Li Xiannian himself declared, was to "further develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Africa and learn from the great African people." However, considerable grounds exist for believing that the real motives for this tour were not dictated by that aim at all.

Li Xiannian's chief task, as can be seen from his statements, was to persuade the African leaders that China's present shift toward rapprochement with the West, expressed in the broadening of its political, military and economic cooperation with imperialist states and NATO countries, does not harm its relations with independent African countries and the liberation movements struggling against racist regimes. It is just as impossible to prove this as to prove that China is not today the direct accomplice of the forces of reaction and imperialism.

Nevertheless, in setting out for those countries with which China maintains more or less broad economic and military ties Li Xiannian evidently reckoned that in those countries he would succeed in justifying the Beijing [Peking] leadership's conciliatory policy which has resulted in China's surrendering principled positions and making sheer concessions to imperialism's forces.

The communiques prepared in Beijing, which Li Xiannian intended to sign with the African leaders, were not signed after all. The sides participating in the talks disagreed on many important political issues. As a result, each of them stuck to its own opinion.

During the official talks and in meetings with journalists the guest tried his best to distort and slander the policies of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam. In reply the leaders of the "frontline" states of Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique gave him to understand that they do not share Beijing's anti-Soviet and antisocialist positions and are not interested in developing their relations with China to the detriment of relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. The representative of Beijing's ruling clique was told at the same time that the constant confrontation between China's delegations and those of the socialist community countries at international forums, particularly on questions of liquidating the remnants of colonialism and racism, weakens the unity of the progressive forces and their support for national liberation movements.

Tanzanian newspapers, which had begun covering this visit in an elated spirit, proceeded to sharply change their tone. By the end of the visit they had published a number of articles evaluating highly the political actions of the USSR and Cuba in support of the People's Republic of Angola, socialist Ethiopia and the liberation movements struggling against racism.

The Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS DE BEIRA openly condemned the Western and Chinese campaign against Cuba and Vietnam and the attempts to convince world public opinion of the "illegality" of these socialist states' membership in the nonalined movement. "Under cover of the thesis of belonging to the 'Third World' China, whose policy is to aline with the course of the imperialist powers, is stepping up subversive activities against the nonalined movement," the newspaper wrote.

During his visit Li Xiannian conveyed to Luanda the PRC proposals for establishing diplomatic relations with Angola. As the Angolan radio reported, Angola accepted "China's proposal to hold a meeting between PRC and Angolan delegations with a view to preparing the establishment of diplomatic relations." At this meeting China will, of course, have to explain how and why in recent years it has not only waged a hostile propaganda campaign against People's Angola but has given, and according to some reports is still giving, military aid to the bandit organization UNITA which is continuing its subversive and terrorist activity in southern Angola.

The results of the talks on economic questions conducted by Li Xiannian, it has become known, disappointed the African leaders. In any case, in none of the countries visited by the high-ranking Chinese guest did China take on any major new commitments. Recently, as is known, China has been refusing to grant more or less substantial credits to developing countries, usually claiming that its own resources are limited. Thus the Beijing policy of the "four modernizations" and of currying favor with Western countries is rebounding against African countries.

At meetings with representatives of the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa Li Xiannian confined himself to expressing the most general feelings of sympathy and promised that China will help the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa if these organizations act in conjunction with the organizations in whose ranks pro-Beijing groupings operate. This approach again confirms that China is in practice concerned not for the victory of the liberation movements over the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa but with winning a hegemonist position for Beijing in those movements.

During the visit Li Xiannian studiously avoided criticizing Western schemes for a "peace settlement" in Rhodesia and Namibia aimed at maintaining racist domination in neocolonialist forms. Here he praised in every way the "prospects for developing mutual understanding and friendship" between China and the United States.

Many Africans who until recently cherished illusions with respect to Beijing's Africa policy are now, after Li Xiannian's visit, experiencing feelings of sorrow and disillusionment. These feelings are justified, inasmuch as his visit to African again confirmed that China is implementing not only an anti-Soviet and, more broadly, antisocialist policy in Africa but even an anti-African policy.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS DUE TO WITHDRAWAL OF CP SUPPORT

LD311940 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 31, TASS--Head of the one-party Cabinet of Christian Democrats Giulio Andreotti submitted to Italy's President Sandro Pertini his government's resignation. The president accepted the resignation.

The government submitted its resignation as a result of the situation which arose following the withdrawal from the parliamentary majority of the Italian Communist Party. The Italian Communist Party motivated its decision by the fact that the Christian Democrats failed to implement the commitments they assumed to overcome the economic crisis and tackle the problems faced by Italy. The one-party Cabinet of the Christian Democrats had but a relative majority in Parliament keeping in power only thanks to the support of other parties. The decision of the Italian Communist Party means that the parliamentary majority on which the government relied no longer exists.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY'S 'COMPROMISE, REFORMISM' ATTACKED

LD312252 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--The direction which the leadership of the Italian Socialist Party has beentrying lately to give to the party is a course toward still greater adaptation to the conditions of the capitalist system, a course of competition with its traditional allies--the communists--the course toward broadening the party's traditional base by drawing broad sections of the petty and medium bourgeoisie into it, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] analysing the activities of the Italian Socialist Party. The leadership of the Italian Socialist Party proclaims the ideas of economic, political, philosophic, religious and other pluralism and urges other political forces, especially the communists, to give up the idea of revolutionary elimination of capitalism. Thus the Italian Socialist Party increasingly reveals its inability to break free from the snare of compromise and reformism and take the road of actual struggle for socialism, the weekly says.

Beginning with the late sixties, the NEW TIMES says, the Italian Socialist Party has used all kind of manoeuvres in an effort to broaden its social base, now trying to establish cooperation with the communists and other left forces in the period when the party was led by F.D. Martino, now shifting toward undisguised anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

One characteristic example of such a shift was the international conference on the subject "Marxism-Leninism, Socialism" held in Rome at the initiative of the Italian socialists in the closing days of November, 1978. The very composition of its participants--the conference was attended, apart from a number of prestigious political parties, by Trotskyites, renegades of the Italian Communist Party, so-called "dissidents" from Czechoslovakia, Poland and some other socialist countries--testified to the provocative designs of the conference sponsors.

In line with the aim set by the conference sponsors, many speakers alleged that Marxism-Leninism is now in the state of a "crisis", that Leninist teaching is inapplicable in the conditions of industrialised Western countries and that it has become "outdated." This prompted British right-wing Labourist Magee to come out in defence of capitalism, which, he alleged, has historical services to its credit and which is able to guarantee both industrial development and civil liberties.

The atmosphere of undisguised hostility toward the Soviet Union, toward the Leninist experience of building socialism, embarrassed even those who were not among the supporters of revolutionary changes in the world. Speaking at the conference Fabio Mussi, a communist, stressed the need for exercising restraint in mutual criticism, pointed to the inaccuracy of the historical appraisals of Leninism made at the conference and urged the conferees to take due account of the traditions of different countries and parties.

SPANISH INTERNAL CHANGES EXPANDED FOREIGN POLICY FRAMEWORK

LD242340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1236 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS--"The results of Marcelino Oreja Aguirre's talks in Moscow were rich in content," writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, commenting on the Spanish foreign minister's visit to the USSR. "First and foremost," the article notes, "both sides confirmed that an end has been put to the historical anomaly expressed in the lack of ties between the Soviet Union and Spain. Contacts are running their normal course nearly 2 years after the establishment of diplomatic relations. And the most important, the political will of the leadership of the USSR and Spain is directed toward expanding cooperation in all areas where this corresponds to the interests of both states. There are quite a few such areas."

The weekly expresses the hope that "both sides will use the entire rich arsenal for further development of bilateral ties--periodic consultations, cooperation in the United Nations and other organizations, exchanges of visits and personal contacts." "The positive changes (?taking) place in Spain's internal life are profound and, in the opinion of many observers, irreversible. They have considerably expanded the framework of Spain's foreign policy," NOVOYE VREMYA continues. One of the important actions was the restoration of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Madrid's independent course can also be seen in certain other trends. In particular, the country remains at present outside NATO.

...Whatever relations between our states have been like, Russian and Soviet people have always had sympathy for the courageous and proud Spanish people. There is probably not a single person in the USSR who would not be glad that following the dark years, Spain has come alive [vospryanut]. The USSR, naturally, wants Spain to play a role in the international arena worthy of its capabilities and of the Spanish people's contribution to world civilization, and wants to see in such a Spain a partner for many years ahead."

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN EARLY FEBRUARY

LD311816 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--French Foreign Minister Juan Francois-Poncet will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of February at the invitation of the Soviet Government, it is reported here.

Talks to 'Stimulate Cooperation'

LD011134 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--The TASS political observer, Anatoliy Krasikov, writes:

The forthcoming official visit of Jean Francois-Poncet, the foreign minister of France, to the Soviet Union is called upon to reaffirm the resolve of the two countries to continue following the course of detente, concord and cooperation which they had already chosen way back in the mid-sixties.

Joint actions by the USSR and France largely facilitated the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world. The documents, signed by the leaders of those states were widely used in drafting bilateral and multilateral texts reinforcing in international law the principles of coexistence and cooperation of countries with a differing socio-political order.

An end to the arms race has been and still is a constant theme in the Soviet-French dialogue. Visiting France in June 1977, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that the Soviet Union was doing its utmost to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation. "We would like," he said at that time, "to see France acting in the same direction, just as vigorously."

Economic cooperation is another important theme attracting the attention of the leaders of both countries. Soviet people are convinced that the share of France in the foreign trade of the USSR and the share of the Soviet Union in the foreign trade of France do not yet accord with the possibilities of each of these countries. A long-term program is now being prepared for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the economy and industry in the period up to 1990. Cooperation between the two countries is successfully developing in science, technology, culture and many other spheres.

It will be remembered that the president of the French Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, will pay an official visit to the USSR this year. A beginning in the practical preparation for another Soviet-French summit meeting was made in Andrey Gromyko's talks in Paris late in October last year.

Soviet opinion expects that the forthcoming contacts between the leaders of the two countries will further stimulate their cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples, in the interests of maintaining and consolidating international peace and security.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN PARIS

LD311715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "A Fruitful Meeting" from "The World Today" feature "prepared by A. Maksimov"]

[Text] The 16th session of the Soviet-French Joint Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation has ended in Paris, our correspondent A. Krivopalov reports. The commission stressed that the accords and agreements reached during the June 1977 Rambouillet meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, are being successfully implemented.

The session devoted special attention to examining matters relating to the implementation of the 1975-1977 intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in agriculture, environmental conservation, medicine, energy, civil aviation and the aircraft industry, the chemical industry and transport.

It noted the further successful development of cooperation in the economic, industrial and technical spheres. Trade between the USSR and France has developed favorably and in the past 4 years trade has been around R6.6 billion, that is, more than double the trade level for the entire previous 5-year period.

The commission stated that the 10-year program for deepening Soviet-French cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres and the additional protocol to it are being successfully implemented. The sides noted that active work is continuing on the preparation of a new long-term program.

PSF 'ANTI-SOVIET COLLOQUIUM' PROMPTED BY 'DOMESTIC POLICY'

LD241552 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

["Quite In the Spirit of Cold War"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 24, TASS--A colloquium that was organized on the initiative of the French Socialist Party on January 13 and 14 in Paris and that discussed the so-called "Problems of Stalinism" is an action in the spirit of cold war, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. Strange impression was produced by a character of this colloquium and the speeches of its participants, writes the article's author Y. Sedov. At a time when millions of people in capitalist countries, including France, are concerned with the consequences of the continued crisis, with unemployment, inflation, and economic stagnation, when big business tries to step up pressure on the working people and to limit their democratic rights, when dictatorial regimes are raging in some countries of "free world" and peaceful demonstrations are being shot at, the organizers of the colloquium saw fit to start discussion of non-existent problems.

It is long since known to all that the CPSU itself has resolutely criticised everything that was connected with the personality cult and took clear-cut and reliable measures to prevent the repetition of the past. Yet the organizers of the colloquium ignore this reality, call in question the absolutely clear policy and position of the communist parties on this matter. "The tone at that meeting was set by the hosts, that is members of the leadership of the socialist party," the author writes. "Dominique Taddei and Gilles Martinet in their speeches that were couched in the spirit of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism deliberated about 'unsolvable contradictions' in Soviet society, about violations of socialist democracy; and in general 'excommunicated the Soviet Union from socialism.'

"The speakers were not embarrassed by the fact that Soviet socialism exists in reality for over 60 years. They 'forgot' the fact that it is precisely Soviet socialism that has played the decisive role in defeating fascism and saving peoples of Europe, including the French people, from Hitlerite bondage. They also 'forgot' what quite recently was recognized by the leadership of their party, namely, the fact that the Soviet Union and its allied are now a reliable bulwark of peace and detente, the most active fighters for ending the arms race." "It should be deplored that the speech of the first secretary of the French Socialist Party Francois Mitterrand, too, had dubious character, Y. Sedov writes.

"By all indications, the anti-Soviet colloquium was held, above all, to suit domestic policy aims--to influence the French public, to exert pressure on the French Communist Party. Does this bring any result? If there was any, it was rather contrary to what was expected? The French communists rebuffed these attempts and the public saw for itself what unsavory methods are used by some members of the leadership of the French Socialist Party."

REFORGER MANEUVERS 'OFFENSIVE MISSION' DENOUNCED

DW010755 Moscow in German to Germany 1736 GMT 31 Jan 79 DW

[Valentin Sakharov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the FRG Bundeswehr does not just have vehicles to be used in extreme cold. The Bundeswehr is also training its tank troops particularly in Canada at the (Sior) training grounds on the snow-covered prairie of Manitoba, so that Federal German tank troops can be prepared for such conditions in Europe. The strategic airlift Reforger 79, taking place for the first time in winter, is supposed to prove that transporting reinforcements from the United States is also possible in the winter months.

In the past 2 months more than 14,000 soldiers have been flown from the United States to Europe. More seaports and airports of Benelux countries have been used for landing overseas reinforcements. NATO commands used that opportunity to train their command staffs in coordinating the concentration and supporting the overseas reinforcements. That ended the first phase of Reforger 79 maneuvers.

Last Monday the second phase of these maneuvers was opened in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria. Some 66,000 soldiers are playing war games now. Thousands of tanks, armored tracked vehicles, missiles, and guns have been sent into action. The United States and the FRG Bundeswehr are sending very large contingents to the Baden-Wuerttemberg maneuvers. Troops from Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and Luxembourg participating in the maneuvers made the American-West German winter maneuvers appear as NATO maneuvers. The forward strategy of the Bundeswehr is being tested right at the state borders of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

The U.S. units airlifted to Europe, hence, not only participate in the combat exercises of the U.S. forces in the Federal Republic but also familiarize themselves with the principles of action of the Bundeswehr. The supreme commander of the NATO forces central Europe, Bundeswehr General Schulze, in the journal EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE stressed in connection with the winter exericses in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria that the forward strategy can be implemented successfully only in close concerted action in NATO.

The winter exercises in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria thus have an offensive mission, for the designation forward strategy is just a paraphrase for an attack. And the aggressive character of the forward strategy has been especially conspicuous since the demands to introduce the neutron weapon in the NATO arsenal. It has been repeatedly stressed that the Pentagon and the leadership of the FRG's Bundeswehr consider the neutron weapon a highly effective weapon which facilitates operations on enemy territory. The fact that the people on the Rhine preach forward strategy proves that they are not prepared to repudiate the strategies which step up the arms race and at the same time aggravate the danger of war.

The winter exercises in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria also show that the military-industrial complex on the Rhine could not care less that at present no task is more important than the discontinuation of the arms race and the mitigation of arms. And the lie about an external enemy allegedly eagerly lurking at the eastern frontier of the Federal Republic is intended by the people on the Rhine to keep the population captive in the spiral of the arms race.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Khomeyni Leaves Paris

LD010800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to foreign news agencies' reports, Khomeyni, the leader of Iran's opposition, left Paris by air during the night for Tehran. Before his departure he thanked the French Government for granting him asylum. Khomeyni spent 15 years in exile. According to AFP, hundreds of thousands of Tehran inhabitants and representatives of other Iranian provinces have already assembled along the route which Ayatollah Khomeyni will travel from the airport into Tehran. It is expected that all along the route he will be welcomed by no fewer than 10 million people. Khomeyni is intending to drive directly from the airport to Tehran cemetery to honor the memory of his numerous compatriots who have fallen as victims of the antipeople regime which has been attempting by bloodshed to suppress the mass demonstrations of the Iranians. At the cemetery Ayatollah Khomeyni intends to issue an appeal to the nation.

Tehran Arrival

LD011018 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 1, TASS--Leader of the religious political opposition Ayatollah Khomeyni who returned this morning to Iran spoke at the Tehran International Airport Mehrabad. He confirmed again the demand of the country's opposition forces for immediate resignation of the Bakhtiar government. Our struggle, he said, will continue till all the roots of colonialism, monarchy and foreign sway are removed in Iran. The imperialist regime of the shah is gone and cannot be revived despite attempts of certain reactionary circles. Khomeyni urged all opposition forces of the country for unity and described it as an earnest of success in the struggle against tyranny and reaction.

'Turning Point'

LD311101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Excerpts] Good morning, respected comrades. Judging by the reports that have come in, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the political and religious leader of the Iranian opposition, may return to his homeland today after being an emigre for 15 years. So today may be a turning point in the long history of Iran. For the program of Khomeyni, who is the recognized leader of the Iranian people, envisages the elimination of the monarchist regime and the proclamation of an Islamic republic. Undoubtedly, the supporters of the shah and the imperialist intelligence services supporting them will try with all their might to prevent this. Ebrahim Yazdi, an official spokesman for Khomeyni, has stated in an interview with representatives of the press that the ayatollah does not rule out the possibility of a civil war in Iran.

According to other reports from Tehran, six more deputies of the Iranian Parliament have resigned. In all, 28 parliamentarians have resigned since the beginning of the crisis. I recall that the opposition considers the present Parliament unrepresentative of the people's interests and illegally elected. Khomeyni considers both the Regency Council and the Bakhtiar government illegal on the grounds that they were created by the shah. It is expected that on his arrival in Tehran he will declare that all power in the country is transferred to the people's revolutionary council.

Show of Force

LD311604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by (Yevgeniy Lukyanov)]

[Text] Judging from the latest reports, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the political and religious leader of the Iranian opposition, is to fly from Paris to Tehran on the night of 31 January. As we have already reported, the Bakhtiar government has announced the opening of the airports and permission for Khomeyni to return to the country. At the same time, the authorities fear that Khomeyni's return will lead to mass popular demonstrations against the government and for democratic transformations in the country. Evidently for that reason, new troops have been brought into Tehran and [words indistinct] have appeared for the first time in the last few months on the streets of the capital. As foreign news agencies report, columns of trucks carrying soldiers, tanks and artillery have been spreading out all over the city and have made their way to the capital's airport along the main streets of Tehran.

Observers note that the Bakhtiar government has decided to stage this demonstration of force on the eve of Khomeyni's expected arrival in Iran in order to intimidate Khomeyni and his (?supporters). A report has just come in that another four deputies in the Iranian Parliament have resigned. Thus, since the crisis began, 32 parliamentarians have followed the call by Khomeyni, who considers the present Parliament to be illegal. The overwhelming majority of the Iranian people is impatiently awaiting Khomeyni's return. Many observers suggest that on his arrival in Tehran he will announce the transition of all power in the country into the hands of a people's revolutionary council.

Assassination Plot

LD311241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[AFP--attributed report "Plot Uncovered" from "The World Today" feature "prepared by A. Maksimov"]

[Text] According to reliable sources, Iranian intelligence organs have uncovered preparations for an attempt on Ayatollah Khomeyni's life. This plot, which had been prepared by "specially trained foreign agents who had already penetrated into Iran," was to have been carried out, according to information from the same source, on Khomeyni's arrival. Other agencies also report the possibility of the physical removal of the Moslem opposition leader. Observers, while not excluding this possibility, point out that these rumors could have been inspired for the purpose of delaying Khomeyni's arrival and strengthening the Bakhtiar government's position.

U.S. Arms 'Blackmail'

LD311559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Rusakov under the general heading: "Iran: Tension Grows"]

[Text] New York, 28 January--The New York TIMES reports that Washington is continuing to supply the Iranian military with arms and at the same time is demanding that the Bakhtiar government pay enormous sums of money for the lethal goods ordered by the shah's regime. The latter concluded contracts worth billions of dollars with American arms suppliers.

High-ranking American officials are blackmailing the Bakhtiar government by maintaining that the Iranian Army is interested in American weapons. Washington is threatening that a withdrawal of American specialists and discontinuation of military supplies will "paralyze the Iranian Army." Thus, the United States is using this "problem" in order to impose on Iran its own scenarios for the development of the political situation in the country.

'Flagrant Interference'

LD311249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov report: "Flagrant Interference"; from the "World Today" roundup of foreign news compiled by M. Zubkov from IZVESTIYA correspondent, TASS and foreign press and wire agency materials]

[Text] In recent weeks the U.S. State Department has made a lot of noise about Washington's alleged noninterference in Iran's internal affairs. Is this so?

The Iranian press has reported on an incontrovertible fact of U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. The Tehran JOURNAL wrote on 25 January that a ship carrying U.S. weapons has arrived in the Iranian port of Chah Bahar in the Gulf of Oman. Indignant at this "present," the port authorities have refused to unload the weapons and have ordered the captain to leave Iranian territorial waters. How then are the U.S. actions to be interpreted? Only as overt and flagrant interference in the affairs of a country in the grip of an internal struggle--interference which ignores all international standards.

'Creeping Military Coup'

LD311155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Events in Iran"]

[Text] The situation in Iran is becoming increasingly tense. Last Sunday, the entire world press reports, the bloodiest clashes in recent months took place between the army and the shah's guard--the regime's last bulwark--and peaceful demonstrators continuing their struggle for democratic transformations in the country, against foreign domination and for noninterference in Iran's internal affairs.

Eyewitnesses say that at least 150 people were killed near Tehran University alone. There were thousands of wounded.

The shah's guards used automatic weapons, machineguns and grenades to dispel demonstrators. In many cities the government has introduced a curfew. The order has been given to fire on peaceful demonstrations, religious marches and student demonstrations, wherever they occur.

According to many world press reports, the events of the past few days show that the Bakhtiar government's prestige is steadily falling. The shah is continuing to confer with the government and army leadership, and, on his instructions, the army leadership is cooperating with the government.

A clear polarization of forces has taken place in the country. On one side are the will and determination of the enormous, overwhelming majority of the people--demanding the state's democratic renewal, true autonomy and independence and guarantees that the people's rights will not be disregarded and that Iran will cease to be the subject of the international oil monopolies' imperialist policy.

On the other side is naked force relying on U.S. weapons and overt U.S. support. Even the U.S. press does not find it necessary to conceal this. It is bristling with reports that the United States is satisfied that the armed forces remain loyal to the regime and that the present government will not yield to pressure from the opposition. The broad people's masses in Iran know that the government, with U.S. agreement, is creating obstacles to the return to Iran of political and religious leader Khomeyni. All airports not only in Tehran but throughout the country were closed for this purpose with the aid of the shah's guard, tanks and armored vehicles. The Iran Air aircraft that were initially to have been used to bring Khomeyni to Tehran were withdrawn from service. In this connection, the well-known U.S. foreign policy commentator B. Gwertzman writes in a report from Washington: "High-ranking members of the administration have announced that they are heartened by the rough line taken by Prime Minister Bahktiar and by the Iranian military's attempts to prevent Khomeyni's return to the country with a view to creating an Islamic republic."

The New York TIMES has reported that the United States will not hesitate to take other steps to prevent Khomeyni from appearing in Iran and creating an Islamic republic there. All these actions by the ruling clique and by reactionary circles in the army have produced an explosion of widespread popular indignation. U.S. positions are also being resolutely condemned. In defiance of the will of the Iranian people, the U.S. authorities are pursuing their own line. U.S. General Huyser, who has been in Tehran for several weeks now, has been assigned the role of vice regent [mamestnik] who, as the U.S. press itself writes, has established "effective relations" with the Iranian Army leadership and is insuring that the "advice coming in from Washington" is implemented by this leadership. But does this not mean that General Huyser bears responsibility together with the government and with the army leadership for the bloodshed perpetrated each day on the streets of Tehran and other Iranian cities? It is being said in Washington, not without irony, that General Huyser "is successfully acting as a substitute for the shah." In essence, U.S. political and military support is now the main reason why the people's will for an independent and democratic path of development for Iran is not being implemented, and why the grim and bloody struggle in the country is intensifying.

Reports are coming in that mass arrests have begun in the country and, in particular, that many of the most active participants in the antishah demonstrations, including many journalists, have been thrown into prison. Military tribunals have been set up in the army, and servicemen in military units in which soldiers are refusing to fire at the people are being shot. The fact that the government has closed ranks with the military leadership is giving political observers grounds for expressing the opinion that a kind of "creeping military coup" is already being effected as a result of the crude and overt U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs. However, this process is counterbalanced by discontent in the Iranian Armed Forces, a process of stratification and opposition to reprisals against the people's masses and their representatives.

The Iranian people are demanding elementary rights--the recognition of independence and noninterference by any side whatsoever in their internal affairs. They want to decide their own destiny for themselves. Opposition leaders are also calling for this. Khomeyni, the political and religious leader, is advancing such a platform and it is defended by other prominent representatives of the Iranian people.

One thing is perfectly clear: Were it not for the foreign interference in Iranian affairs, the situation would have settled down long ago. And all the many sacrifices that are being made to this day to insure satisfaction and respect for the Iranian people's aspirations and rights would not have been required. The Soviet Union has opposed and continues to oppose any interference in Iran's internal affairs.

'Canards' Used To Justify Coup

LD011109 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Vladimir Lapskiy article: "Time of Ordeals"]

[Text] Today, Iran is justifiably called one of the world's "hottest" spots. Reports coming in attest that the situation in this country, gripped by truly nationwide demonstrations, has reached the utmost degree of tension. Opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is now in France, is expected to return to Tehran. To prevent this, the Iranian authorities closed all the country's civilian airports until Sunday. A representative of the opposition has described these actions as "a plot by Bakhtiar's illegal government aimed at perpetuating oppression and foreign domination in Iran."

The activation of the intrigues of proshah and pro-U.S. circles is characteristic of the present stage of the Iranian crisis. Not daring to rely solely on the army, in which ferment and polarization are intensifying, these circles are trying to create a bloc of antipopular forces and lend it the semblance of a real and influential internal factor. The formation of rampaging proshah gangs attests that U.S.-oriented forces proceed from the premise that a civil war may break out in Iran.

Naturally, the international press is devoting numerous commentaries to the dramatic events in Iran. Attempts are being made to predict this country's immediate future. There are many predictions but international commentators are unanimous in one conclusion--the Iranian people will never return to the old system. The processes that have gripped the country are irreversible. The factors motivating the nationwide demonstrations are investigated in very great detail. The bourgeois press sees no reason for the conflict between religious groups and those who held political power. This is an overt pretence at short-sightedness since it is hard not to notice that the real reasons for the people's anger lie in the intolerable socioeconomic conditions under which the overwhelming majority of the Iranian nation has been living and in the reactionary foreign policy course of the shah's government.

The press is currently citing an increasing number of facts attesting to how firmly the shah's regime became "attached" to the U.S. military-industrial complex. Since 1972, the United States has sold Tehran arms worth $10 billion. In supplying the shah with military advisers and enormous quantities of arms, Washington allocated Iran the role of Persian Gulf "gendarme" safeguarding "order" and protecting U.S. interests. Iranian troops were sent to Oman to suppress the actions of the Dhofar people who are struggling for their liberation. Iran has cooperated actively with Israel, meeting a considerable proportion of its oil requirements. There are many similar examples. The shah vigorously pursued a policy elaborated by the U.S. State Department. He allowed the Americans to use his country's territory for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union. Some 25,000 U.S. servicemen were stationed on Iranian soil.

There are more than enough examples of Tehran's very close ties with Washington and of the former's dependence on the latter. Therefore, the almost panic-stricken uneasiness that has gripped official Washington during the demonstrations in Iran is not surprising. Every method was tried to bring pressure to bear on this country to keep it in the mainstream of U.S. global policy.

Throughout the duration of the events in Iran the expression "military coup" has not left the pages of the press. It looms as a somber threat over the country. Yazdi, one of Khomeyni's closest aides, has stated that if a coup does take place the responsibility for it will rest with the United States. [paragraph continues]

It is not hard to guess on whom the Iranian generals are relying materially and morally. A few days ago the committee for democracy in Iran issued a statement stating that a large number of U.S. mercenaries who formerly took part in the aggression in Vietnam have been sent to join the Iranian Army. The statement says that they are being used to suppress the people's demonstrations. The committee also reported that the United States is delivering to Iran weapons designed to disperse demonstrations. The U.S. State Department has announced that in the next few days the United States will deliver 200,000 barrels of fuel to Iran in order to "help" Bakhtiar's government. The U.S. fuel will be used by the Iranian Army.

Washington is alarmed, to put it mildly, by statements Iranian opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and his supporters have made categorically opposing the retention of U.S. military bases in Iran. Stability and calm will return to Iran, Khomeyni said, only if there is no foreign intervention.

Forced to maneuver, Washington is resorting to a tested method--it is trying to instill in Iranians the idea that a "Red peril" is looming over them from the north. This threat will allegedly become a reality when the Americans leave Iran and a "vacuum" arises. The Iranian generals are also strenuously launching this "canard" in order to justify the coup they are preparing. But some U.S. propaganda organs are even doing so far as to allege that the blame for the present "disorders" rests with the Soviet Union while concealing from the public as far as possible the fact that it was precisely U.S. interference, against which the Iranians are protesting so resolutely, that was one of the main reasons for the mass demonstrations.

It is interesting to note, however, that these phoney assertions are not backed up by a single fact. The Soviet Union has not interfered and does not intend to interfere in its southern neighbor's internal affairs. The USSR has always been sympathetic and understanding toward the Iranian people and wants to keep good relations with this country. But the U.S. attempts to influence the course of events in Iran and to preserve the antipopular regime there are by no means a matter of indifference to the Soviet Union.

These are decisive days for Iran. The reactionary pro-U.S. regime has been shaken to its foundations. Only the Iranian people have the right to decide what form of rule will exist in Iran in the future, and to decide it without outside prompting, still less without flagrant imperialist pressure!

Coup Plans Revealed

LD311622 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the religious opposition, Khomeyni, intends to return to Iran tomorrow. This has been announced in Tehran by the committee for his return. The authorities yesterday opened the city's airports. They closed it last week to try to prevent the arrival of Khomeyni. The change in the government's position signifies a victory for the opposition. However, the royalists and the army are consolidating their forces and the danger has increased of a civil war in the country or a military coup.

According to the Lebanese weekly, AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI, a plan for such a coup has been worked out. The troops of Egypt and Morocco are supposed to take part in it with the support of the Americans. President as-Sadat and King Hassan are said to have agreed in principle to such an operation. The leaders of the Iranian opposition have lately been repeatedly urging the people to unite and show vigilance in view of possible actions by the rightwing forces.

Partial U.S. Evacuation

LD311732 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] The recent attempt on the life of Major Davies, the U.S. military adviser in Tehran, is indicative of the daily increasing anti-American sentiments in Iran. The U.S. Embassy has issued instructions that the families of Americans working in Iran, as well as American experts in some areas, should immediately leave Iran, which is on the threshold of an armed uprising.

Massive demonstrations continue in Tabriz, Abadan Maragheh, Sari, Hashtud, Gorgan and other cities. About 300,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Qom. At least 1 million people took part in demonstrations in Mashhad. The armed forces loyal to the present regime besieged the military air base in Bushehr where the servicemen had declared support for the people's demands. Reports received from Tehran indicate that, notwithstanding the official closure of the country's airports, U.S. transport aircraft have continued transporting military equipment to Iran.

31 Jan Situation Report

LD312010 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, January 31, TASS--Confrontation in Iran has entered a decisive stage. The winds of uprising swept over the entire country. The spirit of rebellion has spread even to the smallest villages. Fierce and bloody clashes ensuing everywhere in the country between the army and the opposition actually testify to the start of a civil war--this is how FRANCE PRESSE describes the situation in Iran.

The news that the opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeyni is due to return to Tehran on the morning of February 1 caused a veritable explosion of jubilation in the country. The FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports that scores of thousands of people swarmed into the squares. Several minutes after the news of the imminent arrival of Khomeyni had become known massive columns of demonstrators started on their way towards the center of the city.

Generals still loyal to the shah had also tried to organize today a demonstration of force by the army. However, the movement along the central street of columns of tanks and armored vehicles with soldiers of the shah Imperial Guard was blocked by hundreds of thousands of people. The ensuing clashes between demonstrators and troops resulted in several dozens killed or wounded.

The country, alarmed, is waiting for a denouement. According to today's reports by foreign correspondents, people in the streets of Tehran say that the military intend to use Khomeyni's arrival as a pretext to destroy the leaders of the anti-shah opposition and to drown the people's revolutionary movement in blood.

The attempts by Bakhtiar, doing the bidding of army generals and their American patrons, to make the opposition's leadership agree to a compromise and adopt a pliant attitude were a debacle. That is why at present, the second part of the plan elaborated by the end of December by CIA specialists and providing for a reactionary military coup d'etat is being attempted.

According to the FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, Ayatollah Beheshti, a prominent Tehran religious leader, declared that the opposition is also preparing for a possible deterioration of the situation. In his words, in all the regions of Iran many combat-ready units consisting of opponents to the shah regime have been set up ready to embark on armed struggle at the first signal.

Washington, January 31, TASS--According to UPI news agency, hundreds of Americans, Europeans and Japanese left Iran by plane on Tuesday in connection with the expected sharpening of the confrontation between the supporters and the opponents of the shah regime. In the coming several days, the news agency says, about 5,000 Americans will be evacuated from Iran mainly by military transport planes.

Washington POST describes the U.S. State Department's decision to evacuate Americans from Iran as a major and most dramatic exodus of Americans since the evacuation of Saigon, as evidence of Washington's growing concern over the signs of disintegration of discipline and command structure in Iranian Armed Forces. The evacuation order, the newspaper writes, is a most convincing evidence of the sharp decline in the ability on the part of the United States to influence the developments in a country which a mere few months ago was considered a bulwark of Western interests in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean areas.

ATHERTON RETURNS EMPTY-HANDED; PRESSURE ON EGYPT CONTINUES

LD311717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Vasilyev report: "The Haggling Is Being Dragged Out"]

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--A. Atherton, U.S. special envoy, is returning from Israel to the United States to inform Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the results of his many days of talks in Israel and Egypt. At this stage attempts to restore direct Israeli-Egyptian dialog and push Cairo and Tel Aviv toward each other have led to naught.

The U.S. mediators, while verbally expressing displeasure at the excessive toughness of the Israeli demands, are in fact continuing to pursue a policy, coordinated with Tel Aviv, of pressuring Egypt. Meanwhile, both U.S. and Egyptian diplomacy is attempting to split the front of the Arab countries opposing the Camp David agreements and to remove Cairo from its isolation in the Arab arena and reinforce U.S. prestige.

According to the Cairo weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF, the possibility of holding another U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting in Washington in February is being discussed.

DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN TO DISCUSS ARMS SALES IN EGYPT

LD311243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Egypt Buying..." from "The World Today" feature "prepared by A. Maksimov"]

[Text] Cairo is preparing to greet U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown, who will arrive there at the head of a large military delegation. This is the first such visit in the entire history of relations between the two countries. Egypt's arms requirements, particularly the question of deliveries of F-15 aircraft, will be examined at the upcoming talks.

CHANGES IN MIDEAST RESULTING FROM IRANIAN EVENTS EXAMINED

LD312030 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Events in Iran have dealt a substantial blow to the whole of U.S. policy, especially in the Middle East, our commentator Aleksey Zlatorunskiy writes:

Many reports indicate that the Pentagon and the CIA are preparing a military coup in Iran to salvage their lost positions in this country--if only partially. However, whether this coup happens, and regardless of its outcome and whether the United States uses only its military advisers and Iranian reaction, or involves other countries, including Arab ones, it is now very clear that the lessons of the events in Iran force one to evaluate U.S. actions in the Middle East differently.

A change has taken place even in those countries which Washington has long regarded as its allies. King Husayn of Jordan, who had opposed Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. deals in the Middle East has canceled his visit to Washington, and has taken several substantial steps to consolidate Arab unity, even with the PLO. Positive changes have also taken place in Saudi Arabia. Its attitude has become noticeably closer to the general Arab attitude, at least toward the issue of a Middle East settlement. In light of these facts, the attitude of the Egyptian leadership arouses caution [as heard]. At first, there was the impression that Cairo was clearly frightened and dominated by confusion. In this case, it would have been logical to assume that Cairo would review some aspects of its policy as other Arab countries had done. However, it seems that the Egyptian leadership reached a different conclusion. Here is what the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has written in this context: Informed sources say that the United States has received information that As-Sadat is proposing to Washington that he assume the role of strong defender of U.S. and Western interests in the region, formerly played by the shah. Information was leaked to the press, indicating that As-Sadat proposed that the U.S. intelligence services use Egyptian forces in the most troubled regions in the Middle East, including Oman.

It is clear that such proposals do not take into consideration the lesson that should be learned from the Iranian events. What is even more important is that they do not take into consideration what happened to the Iranian regime as a result of its pursuing a pro-U.S. policy against the will of the people.

STATUS OF SOVIET MUSLIMS POSITIVELY ASSESSED

LD311544 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Commentary by ('Abdollah Nurollayev), member of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs]

[Text] Dear listeners: Here is a commentary on the international relations of Muslims in the USSR in 1978. We often receive letters from Radio Moscow listeners abroad asking questions on the life of Muslims in the Soviet Union, and especially about their contacts with Muslims in other countries. We requested ('Abdollah Nurollayev), a member of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs, to answer our listeners' questions. ('Abdollah Nurollayev) writes:

As in previous years, in 1978 the international relations of (?Soviet) Muslims were sufficiently extensive and fruitful. These relations [words indistinct]. Important delegations representing Muslims abroad came to the Soviet Union, and delegations representing Soviet Muslims in their turn traveled to other countries, attended international Islamic conferences and visited holy shrines.

The expansion of contacts led to a greater exchange of Islamic books and relics. It is especially appropriate to mention the visits to the USSR by Muslim delegations from Jordan, Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, France and other countries.

On the invitation of the Soviet Islamic organization, a delegation of very credible religious and political personages from Jordan, headed by His Excellency Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Karmah, vice president of the Jordanian Parliament, were guests of our country for 2 weeks in October 1978. This delegation traveled to a number of Soviet cities and became acquainted with the activity of the Muslim affairs administration in Central Asia and Kazakhstan and the education and training of religious employees. They also visited a number of mosques.

The members of this delegation lived in homes of faithful Muslims and visited their places of work on a very open basis. Sattar Imashev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan SSR, received the Jordanian guests. They also had a meeting at the Kremlin with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Parliamentary Group delegation of the USSR. Before leaving the USSR, His Excellency Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Karmah, the leader of the Jordanian delegation, said: There are a great many nationalities and ethnic groups, which are followers of over 40 religions and denominations in the USSR, and they live in peace and tranquility. This is a result of the judicious policy of the Soviet Government. The freedom of religion, which has been guaranteed by the government, is of great importance. After traveling in Tashkent, Bokhara, Alma-Ata and Volgograd, we were convinced that religious beliefs, traditions and national customs are genuinely and honestly respected.

Soviet Muslim organizations receive Islamic religious personages in their own country and regularly send representative delegations abroad. In fact, within the last few months, delegations comprising religious personages of the Soviet Union have traveled to Iran, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and other countries. The Soviet Muslim organizations are actively participating in Muslim affairs and in international gatherings. For example, in 1977, they took part in the fourth international seminar in Tunis, at the [word indistinct] session of the High Council of Mosque Affairs in Saudi Arabia and at the 12th international conference on Islamic thought in Algiers. Speeches and remarks by Soviet Islamic personages attracted the attention of the participants at each of these meetings.

A delegation representing Soviet Muslims, led by Mufti Ziya ad-Din ibn Ishan Baba Khan, the director of the department of Muslim religious affairs in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, traveled to the Republic of Turkey in early December. An international conference for the formulation of a uniform Muslim calender was held in Turkey. The conference participants enthusiastically received the speech made by Mufti Ziya ad-Din ibn Ishan Baba Khan. At this conference the representative delegation of Soviet Muslims had numerous meetings with religious men from Turkey, Afghanistan, Jordan and other countries. In the course of these meetings, discussions were held on the celebration and preparation for the 1,400th year of Hejira, as well as issues pertaining to the expansion of contacts among Muslims.

The annual pilgrimage by Muslims to the holy places of Mecca, Medinah, Karbala and Mashhad has lead to the expansion of contacts among Muslims. Mufti 'Abdolbari 'Isayev, the director of the department for Muslim Affairs in the European section of the USSR and Siberia, was the leader of the caravan of Soviet pilgrims. Muslims from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Kirgizia, Tartarskaya ASSR and [word indistinct] were included in this caravan. They performed all the necessary ceremonies for the haj and visited the most holy shrine of Muhammad ibn 'Abd Allah, the prophet, in Medinah, and then stayed in Cairo for 3 days, where they visited the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf.

Mufti 'Abdolbari 'Isayev, the leader of the haj caravan, in answer to questions from correspondents on the characteristic features of the haj this year, said: This is the first time that I have performed the haj ceremonies. This year's haj really had special characteritstics. The foremost was the lack of fear and caution about the Muslims of our country. Hundreds and thousands of our coreligionists from various countries came to us and asked about the lives and experiences of Soviet Muslims, and thanked them for the timeless support that the Soviet Union has given to the wishes of the Arabs. I regard this as evidence that the prejudices and imaginations inculcated by the enemies of Islam are being eliminated and that mutual understanding among nations is being established.

CORRECTIONS TO ITEM ON EGYPTIAN HESITATION OVER CAMP DAVID

The following corrections to the item entitled "Loss of Iran As Ally Makes Egypt Hesitate Over Camp David" published in the 31 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 13, was supplied by a Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World repeat of the referent item as 1700 GMT on 30 January:

Page F 13, paragraph 1, line 4, make read...an attempt to camouflage the new failure of the U.S. Mideast policy and that the problem is too complicated, and that ... providing correct world "camouflage" and unquerying words "failure" and "too."

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line 6 make read ... a specific significance. More important than this is the fact that the events in Iran generated fear in Ciaro, which realizes that among the reasons leading to the events in Iran was the dependence of the shah's regime on the United States alone, and the belief that friendship with the United States is a guarantee for ... supplying indistinct words, rephrasing.

Page F 14, paragraph 1, from line 1 make read ... out that As-Sadat sought detailed explanations from the shah during their talks ... supplying indistinct words.

Same paragraph, line 4 make read ... domestic policies which contradicted the interests of the people of Iran led to the events that we are now witnessing. The Cairo leadership now has something that is making it think carefully. ... supplying indistinct word, indistinct passage.

TURKISH SENATOR CITED ON U.S. PRESSURE IN LIGHT OF IRAN

LD301519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Pressure on Turkey"]

[Text] Ankara, 26 January--The U.S. policy of interfering in the internal affairs of Middle Eastern countries has been condemned by B. Boran, leader of the Turkish Labor Party, in an article entitled "Turkey and Iran" published in the weekly YURUYUS.

The events in Iran, the author writes, directly affect Turkey since it, along with Iran, is assigned an important place in American imperialism's plans in the Middle East. Before the start of the Iranian events, the prevailing impression was that Turkey's significance to the Pentagon was decreasing while that of Iran was increasing. Following the U.S. arms embargo to Ankara, the Turkish Government closed a number of U.S. military facilities on its territory whereas military bases equipped with the latest equipment were intensively created in Iran.

Now, at the height of the Iranian events, the article notes, the United States has begun to display "special interest" in military bases in Turkey. It is beginning to bargain perfectly frankly with us. "If you want to receive new credits, open the bases, agree to the American plan for a settlement of the Cyprus problem and do not prevent Greece's return to NATO," we are told.

The article's author voices concern at the U.S. pressure on Turkey. The Turkish Foreign Ministry, the article says, has already prepared and handed to the American side the text of a new Turkish-American agreement on "cooperation in the defense sphere." Its contents are being kept secret.

TURKISH AIDE DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF MONITORING EQUIPMENT

LD010937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Turkish Ministers' Opinion"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 January--Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun, who is on an official visit to Austria, has held a press conference here.

Answering your PRAVDA correspondent's questions, the minister noted the good relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union which have been particularly strengthening lately. An active contribution to this was made by last year's visit to Moscow by Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit during which a political document on the principles of neighborly and friendly cooperation between the two countries was signed. The elaboration of the agreement on the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Black Sea signed by A.A. Gromyko and myself evoked mutual satisfaction, G. Okcun continued. The economic, trade and cultural cooperation between the two states is developing positively. Turkey intends to continue to contribute to developing the spirit and principles of Helsinki.

The minister expressed concern regarding the social and human rights of the almost 1 million Turkish workers living in Western Europe. Particular concern is evoked by the position of the children of emigree working people who are often deprived of the opportunity to receive an elementary education.

Touching on the topic of the transfer of U.S. secret electronic equipment from Iran to the American military bases in Turkey, G. Okcun declared that he personally knows nothing of any such redeployment.

Danger to Turkey

LD311425 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Protests Against the American Bases in Turkey"]

[Text] Turkey's relations with the United States, the country's main partner in NATO, have once again become the subject of sharp debate in the Turkish press. Reports in the New York TIMES and other U.S. press organs have been the cause of these debates. According to these reports, the CIA has recently begun removing from Iran secret electronic equipment, specifically intended to gather intelligence on the Soviet Union. The question now is: Where is this equipment being transferred to? Could it be to the United States? The answer is: No, not to the United States. According to the same reports, this equipment is being taken to Turkey. In replying to reporters' questions on this subject, representatives of the U.S. State Department and the CIA did not deny this.

Referring to the subject of the transportation of secret U.S. electronic equipment from Iran to American military bases in Turkey, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun said in a press conference that he knew nothing about this. The fact is that reports about America's intentions on this subject are beginning to look increasingly true--and it is impossible for this [word indistinct] not to cause concern to Turkish public opinion in the first place. Turkish public opinion well understands the consequences of this step by the United States. As a result of this step, Turkey may in the future be dragged, against its will, into a dangerous conflict--as has happened repeatedly in the past.

According to HURRIYET, there is no guarantee, now that the American bases have resumed their activities, that America's provocations, which have aroused the doubts of Turkey's neighbors against Turkey, will not be repeated. As GUNAYDIN openly points out, the resumption of operations by the American military bases and the attempts in the course of the American-Turkish talks in Ankara to put these operations on a firm basis without extensive discussions constitute a kind of assault on the relaxation [yumosama] observed following the Helsinki European security conference.

The number of those in Turkey who understand that the American imperialists are trying to use their bases in Turkey to sabotage cooperation between states and to incite destruction between them is increasing. According to TASVIR, Turkey should not return to the cold war era by allowing the American warmongers to practice overlordship on Turkish territory. The paper advises against being taken in by statements stating that the bases and the other military installations will be used--allegedly--in partnership and that they will be under Turkish sovereignty and control and by promises made by Americans. Such promises were made in the past as well and they were made repeatedly. But none of these altered the nature of the activities of the American bases. Developing this idea further, SON HAVADIS has written: There is every reason to fear the activities of the American bases in view of the fact that U.S. policy is always characterized by intrigue. This policy has always caused a deterioration in Turkey's relations with neighboring countries--and there is nothing to indicate that American policy has changed. On the contrary, the United States is hastily trying to fill the vacuum [bosluk] created in Iran and is trying to make use of its military bases in Turkey for this purpose. But, as indicated by the increasing intensity of the protests in Turkey against American military bases, Turkish public opinion is able to see the annihilating [mahvedici] consequences of installing in the American bases in Turkey the secret electronic monitoring equipment used for intelligence operations against the Soviet Union and other states that are Turkey's neighbors.

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS RESULTS OF SOMALI PARTY CONGRESS

Domestic Affairs

LD311608 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The congress of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party ended its work last week. The congress discussed the draft of a new Somalian constitution and a 3-year economic development plan ending in 1981. It also discussed recommendations worked out by corresponding commissions and amendments to the program and (?charter) of the Revolutionary Socialist Party and also recommendations on social, home, foreign policies and other issues. The draft of the new Somalian constitution won a unanimous approval of the delegate. The effects of the new constitution is now to be approved by a public referendum which will be held in the near future.

The congress examined and endorsed the 3-year economic development program. It is planned to spend a little over 7,000 million shillings on the implementation of that program. The main emphasis is laid on the development of the livestock and fishing industries, that is the industries where Soviet-Somali cooperation was most active and promising. One may recall at this point that the Soviet Union helped Somali build and equip a meat factory in Kismayu or a factory for producing tinned fish in Las Khoreh as well as furnish with equipment many fishing cooperatives.

A particular drain on the budget in the economy of Somalia will apparently be the expenses connected with the restoration work or refurnishing of enterprises where output diminished because of wartime overloads or which were frozen because of the difficult period in the life of Somalia.

Foreign Policy

LD312014 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party has ended an extraordinary congress in Mogadiscio. The congress paid special attention to foreign policy issues. More from our commentator Georgiy Tanov.

It is quite understandable that foreign policy issues were given such priority. In Somalia and beyond its people realize that the problems inherited throughout the recent war against the neighboring states should be solved first of all in the foreign policy sphere. The decisions of the party congress, as described by foreign news agencies, are obviously contradictory. On the one hand the congress discussed the readiness to consider political solutions of problems in the Horn of Africa and to continue seeking ways and means of reaching understanding between the governments in that part of the world. On the other hand, the congress spoke of special support of separatist forces on Ethiopia's territory, and just recently such support turned into open aggression. There is little logic in speaking about peace and good-neighborliness and at the same time to lay claims to vast territories of neighboring states under the guise of support to movements for self-determination.

Participants to the congress stressed, as AFP says, they want greater efforts to improve relations with the socialist countries, parties and other progressive movements that don't oppose Somali's national interests and adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Just recently Soviet-Somali relations developed along these lines, and it wasn't the Soviet Union that changed them. It wasn't the Soviet Union that canceled the Soviet-Somali treaty under which the sides pledged to do their utmost to uphold peace, strive to lessen tensions and to settle problems peacefully. And by no means does the Soviet Union try to internationalize the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

It is quite possible to restore fruitful Soviet-Somali relations, but not at the expense of a new aggravation of the situation in that part of the world, not at the expense of tendencies running counter to the principles of territorial integrity, nonuse of force, strengthening the sovereignty and mutual beneficial cooperation between the states.

As for the political situation inside the country, the congress focused its attention on the new constitution. It discussed and approved a draft constitution and decided to subject it to a nationwide referendum.

'WESTERN PROPAGANDA' ON TANZANIA-UGANDA CONFLICT SCORED

LD311231 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Throughout the whole of last week alarming reports continued to come from the Tanzanian-Ugandan border. Western news agencies claimed that military operations broke out there once again involving armored vehicles, tanks, heavy artillery and aviation. Leaders of the two countries pledged on many occasions their desire to abide by the United Nations Charter, urging that parties to the conflict should solve all the border disputes at the conference table and live in peace with their neighbors. Yet comments of the Western propaganda resemble more an attempt to favor unobjective details rather than a sober evaluation of the events that are taking placeon the Tanzanian-Uganda border. It is true that to incite all kinds of conflicts has long been a direct task of the Western propaganda services--a task stemming from the objective of the subversive imperialist policies.

INDOCHINA

TASS REPORTS CLASHES BETWEEN PRC, SRV TROOPS

LD311244 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 31, TASS--As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, in recent days Chinese Armed Forces continued provocations on Vietnam's northern borders, constantly endangering the safety of the SRV's people.

On January 30, Chinese soldiers intruded one kilometre deep into the SRV's territory in Collang Province, attacked a group of people's militia and killed one of them. They held the area for six hours and fired on militia detachments and local residents. The Vietnamese side had to deliver a retaliatory strike asa result of which the provocateurs abandoned the SRV's territory.

On the same day, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY points out, armed Chinese soldiers intruded into the Vietnamese territory in Langson Province and machinegunned militiamen. They also opened a machinegun fire on motor vehicles on one of roads in Hoang Lienson Province, as a result of which one person was killed and several injured.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COOPERATION COMMISSION OPENS IN HANOI

LD312320 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A session of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has opened in Hanoi. It is to map out guidelines for cooperation until 1990. The delegations are led by deputy prime ministers. Two hundred big projects have been built and 100 more are under construction in Vietnam with Soviet assistance. Cooperation has also been extensive in agriculture and forestry, fishery and the light industry.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HENG SAMRIN ADDRESS AT PHNOM PENH RALLY

LD311629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Free Kampuchea's Festival"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh--A ceremony devoted to the Kampuchean people's remarkable victory which led to the complete liberation of the entire country from the reactionary pro-Beijing [Peking] Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was held in the capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea 25 January.

Heng Samrin, president of the People's Revolutionary Council and president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

We have gathered here today, he declared, to celebrate with joy and with deep emotion, and in a ceremonial atmosphere, the festival of the great victory which we secured 7 January 1979--the liberation of Phnom Penh and of the entire country, and the overthrow of the regime of the militarist and reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Heng Samrin stressed the tremendous historic significance of the overthrow of the Beijing henchmen's bloody dictatorship. The people of Kampuchea have been saved from barbaric annihilation. For all time, he said, Kampucheans will be able to live with their own families, build their own happiness, possess genuine freedom and be the real masters of their own country. Moreover, no one will ever again be able to subject the people of Kampuchea to plunder and exploitation.

The red banner with the five gold towers now flutters majestically over the whole country. In celebrating the victory of 7 January we honor the memory of the heroes and we speak of what can never be forgotten, of the blood shed by the fighters and by all our people.

During the 5 years of struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their minions, Heng Samrin continued, our people made tremendous sacrifices. It might have appeared that after the complete liberation of the country on 17 April 1975, the Kampucheans would have been able to enjoy the right to live in peace under conditions of genuine democracy, prosperity and in accordance with their vital aspirations. The reverse, however, occurred. The hopes and enthusiasm of the people were drowned in great sufferings. Kampuchea was transformed into a sea of blood by the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which betrayed the country, the revolution and Marxism-Leninism. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique became the puppet of Beijing's expansionism. Under cover of pseudorevolutionary slogans the clique committed barbaric crimes in Kampuchea, destroying all civil rights. The people were not allowed any forms of contact of movement and were prohibited from expressing their demands. Contacts between man and wife, between children and their parents and between brothers and sisters were also prohibited. Pol Pot's party was not a workers party, stressed Heng Samrin, and it did not express the interests of the Kampuchean people. Its activities totally contradicted the ideas of socialism.

The reactionary clique, the president of the People's Revolutionary Council observed, transformed the army into an instrument of its dictatorial policy. During the last 3 years alone, millions of people were murdered. The murders were committed by the cruelest and most barbaric methods: People were beaten to death with mattocks, bamboo poles and hammers, and were stabbed to death with bayonets. Scientific and technical cadres, cultural figures, artists, students, teachers and representatives of the intelligentsia were murdered. In economic terms, the country was doomed to the severest devastation.

In its foreign policy, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was completely at the service of the Beijing reactionaries. Under the pretext of so-called protection of national independence, the Pol Pot regime deluged [Vietnam] with slander, committed provocations, kindled hatred between the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and provoked a border war. This policy was pursued in accordance with the plans and orders of the Beijing leaders to undermine the cause of independence and peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

While waging a struggle against the antipopular regime, the Kampuchean patriots created the KNUFNS which published its political program on 2 December 1978. The KNUFNS' creation was warmly supported by all our people and it caused panic in the camp of the treacherous clique. In this situation the patriots' Revolutionary Armed Forces began a determined offensive everywhere against the troops of the antipopular regime. At the same time, the entire population rose in a general revolt and coordinated their actions with the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the way to complete victory.

The president of the People's Revolutionary Council exhorted the people to revolutionary vigilance. Among the crucial tasks, he cited the speediest rehabilitation of the economy and the establishment of a normal life for the population. The successful building of an independent, peaceful, democratic Kampuchea proceeding along the road to socialism is insured by the unity of all sections of the country's population, Heng Samrin observed.

He expressed gratitude to the party and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to all the Vietnamese people for their great support in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and for their specific assistance to the Kampuchean revolution. He particularly stressed the importance of strengthening solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries and of establishing good relations with neighboring countries.

The meeting was also addressed by Pensovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council, who is responsible for defense, and by Chea Sim, who is responsible for internal affairs. Pensovan expressed gratitude to the fighters of the KNUFNS People's Revolutionary Armed Forces for their successful, victorious struggle which culminated in the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The meeting at Phnom Penh stadium became a moving demonstration of thousands of Kampucheans who had gathered in their ancient capital to celebrate the total liberation of their motherland.

CAMBODIAN LEADER SAMRIN GREETS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD271417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your excellencies,

It is with exceptional joy and enthusiasm that we received your message of greeting dated January 9, 1979, in connection with the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces and the formation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which is the sole legitimate Government of Kampuchea, the genuine spokesman for the will and interests of the Kampuchean people. Your message is a powerful support and the source of immense enthusiasm to our people.

Both during our people's war of resistance against colonialists and imperialists, and during the Kampuchean people's recent struggle for national salvation, the Soviet people and the Government of the USSR have always been beside the people of our country. Now that the people of Kampuchea won full victory and entered a new era--the era of independence, freedom and advancement towards socialism, the Soviet Union again reaffirmed that it will continue to develop and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, to render support to the Kampuchean people in the building of the motherland. This firm expression of support on the part of the Soviet Union strengthens still more the confidence of the Kampuchean people who are devoting all their energies to the rehabilitation of the ravaged motherland, to the building of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined Kampuchea advancing towards socialism and contributing to ensuring a lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world.

Allow me on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the National United Front for National Salvation and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to express with sincere and profound gratitude our feelings of militant solidarity and the most cordial friendship for the Soviet people and the USSR Government.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON LAO ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD261657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Fraternal Friendship and Solidarity"]

[Text] A meeting was held on January 18 in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House Red Banner Auditorium of representatives of the capital's public and Moscow garrison soldiers to mark the 30th anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA].

In the meeting presidium were Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Vice Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen S.P. Vasyagin, and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy gave a report dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the PLA. He related the history of the Lao people's courageous struggle against colonialism and imperialism, for the country's indepemdence and for radical social changes in the country.

The LPLA was formed 30 years ago on 20 January 1949 in the fire of the Lao people's bitter struggle against imperialist enslavers and internal reaction. The LPLA soldiers fought courageously and steadfastly against their enemies, more than once striking crushing blows against them.

The U.S. ruling circles made considerable efforts to prevent the Lao national liberation movement's victory. But the LPLA soldiers frustrated their schemes. In December 1975, the Lao people won a marvelous victory, freed themselves completely from imperialism's yoke and pronounced the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The Lao people were victorious, the speaker stressed, because they were fighting for a just cause under the peoples revolutionary party's leadership, in combat unity with the other Indochinese peoples and relying on the international solidarity of fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces throughout the world.

Soviet people have always followed the fraternal Lao people's struggle with profound sympathy and given them constant support. Close bonds of fraternal friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, still link our countries today.

Concluding his report, Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy warmly congratulated the Lao friends present in the auditorium and, through them, all the Lao people and their soldiers on the LPLA's 30th anniversary, and wished them new successes in resolving the great tasks of building a socialist society and strengthening their country's defense capability.

The session participants listened with great attention to a speech by Sot Fetlasi, LPDR ambassador to the USSR. He told of the tasks which are currently being solved by the Lao people and their soldiers and he conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to the Soviet people and their soldiers.

BREZHNEV, PERUVIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD312217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tomorrow, 1 February, will be the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Peru. In connection with this notable date, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of the Republic of Peru, in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf, he conveyed cordial congratulations and wishes for well-being and prosperity to the friendly Peruvian people.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's telegram says: We highly appraise the good nature of Soviet-Peruvian relations and are confident that they will continue to grow stronger and develop for the benefit of our peoples in the interest of universal peace.

In his message, the president of the Republic of Peru conveyed greetings on behalf of the people and Government of Peru and on his own behalf and expressed satisfaction at the ties of friendship and cooperation which had come about between the USSR and the Republic of Peru. Our country, the telegram from Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti says, assesses at their true value the efforts being undertaken by the Soviet Union for the establishment of universal peace as a necessary condition for the further progress and happiness of the peoples. This policy coincides with the policy of the revolutionary government and the Peruvian Armed Forces.

DEMICHEV BIDS FAREWELL TO CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER HART

LD311212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the Republic of Cuba, left Moscow for Havana today. He headed the Cuban delegation to the days of Cuban culture in the USSR. He was seen off at the airport by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture.

MOSCOW REPORTS SENTENCING OF URUGUAYAN CP OFFICIAL

PY311450 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 30 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has sentenced Jaime Perez, secretary of the Central Committee of the Uruguayan Communist Party, to 10 years in prison. He has been detained without charges ortrial since 1974. The news of the sentence has provoked world indignation. The World Federation of Trade Unions has demanded the release of Perez and other Uruguayan political prisoners.

SHEVARDNADZE VIEWS PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN ABKHAZIA PARTY

LD310911 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Jan 79 pp 2-3 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Improving Organizational and Political Work by Every Means. From the Abkhazskaya Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The Abkhazia party organizations have no task of greater importance now than analyzing their work, assessing it from the positions of the high requirements of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and mobilizing the communists and all working people of the multinational autonomous republic to the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan for 1979 and of the 10th 5-year Plan as a whole. This thought permeated all the delegates' speeches to the conference of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization.

The floor was given to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He said:

The Georgian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, firmly and consistently following the national policy of the CPSU and the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, have adopted a number of important measures to eradicate the shortcomings which have occurred in the past. But measures adopted unilaterally will not bring success unless all communists and the entire oblast party organization struggle for the strict implementation of Lenin's instructions on the national questions and on cultural building.

The works and actions of some comrades in the recent past have still displayed elements of national narrowmindedness and chauvinist deviations. They have deviated from a class approach in interpreting certain questions of the peoples' history and culture.

The oblast party organization must give serious thought to these facts and take resolute steps to introduce communist order in all spheres of work.

Proper order must be introduced and party, labor and educational discipline must be strengthened in educational establishments of all levels in the autonomous republic.

The results of the oblast party organization's work during the period under review in the socioeconomic and cultural development of the autonomous republic can as a whole be regarded as positive. A sufficiently firm foundation has been laid for further growth and for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress.

The successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on Abkhazia and the tasks set for each party organization by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum ultimately depends on our cadres and on the standard of our political organizational work.

An analysis of the autonomous republic's cadre potential and the dynamics of its change shows a definite qualitative improvement in the situation. The number of national economic specialists is growing and the number of candidates and doctors of sciences is increasing yearly. Increasingly competent people are taking up leadership posts in the national economy and the cultural sphere.

The party stratum in the various spheres of the national economy is growing. At the same time we notice that the number of communists in such important but in Abkhazia, unfortunately, laggard national economic sectors as housing and municipal services, consumer services, trade and public catering is showing almost no increase and in some places is even falling. This is naturally leading to a reduction in party influence in these spheres.

A similar situation can be observed in the organs of state and economic management.

We are all well aware of the great significance for our society and for the creation of a normal moral and psychological climate attached to the scientific organizations, higher educational establishments, health and culture organizations and schools. But it is precisely here that a steady reduction of the party stratum has been observed for almost 8 years. This situation cannot be regarded as normal.

The accomplishment of the serious tasks facing us requires not simply specialists, not simply a certain distribution throughout the national economic sectors, but above all leader-specialists who can lead people. They must above all be politically literate people sharing absolutely the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, loyal vectors of the party line and internationalists and patriots to the core.

In brief, today's leader is a politician, a fighter for new ideals, an internationalist, a good specialist, a man with a deep knowledge of management science and, above all, of the management of people, a man of high general culture, outstanding intellect and high erudition. We need bold, energetic leaders who are prepared to get tough with people [idti na obostreniye] for the sake of the common cause and who know how to convince people of the logic of their words and deeds. Unfortunately we must honestly admit that many of our leaders still do not meet these demands. That is why the oblast party organization is faced very acutely with the task of selecting, training, placing and educating leadership cadres and cadres of all categories who fully meet these requirements.

The recent report-and-election campaign has undoubtedly reinforced the city and rayon party organizations. This year more than ever before the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms displayed a very serious approach to this question. Literally every nomination to the raykoms was closely studied. As a whole the correct mixture of experience and youth, exactingness and principledness was successfully found. This will undoubtedly be reflected in future work.

It is essential to note the growth in the activity of the delegates to the rayon and city conferences and the deeper and more serious level of their speeches, their keen and principled criticism of shortcomings, including criticism of the oblast and republic organs. This attests to a definite increase in communists' interest in the common cause and their confidence that their ideas and sensible suggestions will be considered. It is essential to encourage this process by every means and to teach our leaders to perceive such criticism correctly, to know how to respond to it properly and to respond above all by taking action.

Why are these tasks of selecting, training and placing party, soviet, Komsomol and economic cadres so significant, and why do they have paramount significance for the oblast party organization? Because we have frequently been convinced that in complex situations not all leadership workers of industrial and transport organizations, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and party committees have possessed sufficient authority, ability and sometimes even the desire to lead people.

It must be said frankly that some leaders, including party leaders have simply not controlled the masses or mastered the situation.

Sometimes, lacking sufficiently skilled leadership cadres occupying definitively principled party positions, and lacking an adequate reserve, we have been obliged to compromise. For this reason many leadership comrades have very frequently not been replaced. We cannot go on like this.

The next question is that of improving the work style of the party committees. We regularly discuss this at our plenums and aktiv meetings, emphasizing that the universal assertion of a Leninist work style is our most important ask.

In the Askhazskaya Oblast party organization the improvement of the work style must proceed above all via the intensification of work with the broad masses and the strengthening of leadership collegiality, enhancing personal responsibility and concretizing each person's responsibility.

It must be admitted that there have been moments in the obkom's work when this principle has been violated, which has led to formalism, errors and elements of sheer bureaucratic administration.

The obkom must work tirelessly to improve the style of its work and must demand the same of the gorkoms and raykoms.

One of the main tasks of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization consists in insuring that its leadership and aktiv are close to the people, share their interests, have full control over the situation and, by working collegially, take absolutely correct, comprehensive verified and approved decisions and seek by every means the unconditional fulfillment of collectively elaborated resolutions.

Finally it seems to me that questions of party discipline and principledness are very topical and acute issues for the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization.

Given the presence of the appropriate executors and leaders, the implementation of any, even the most correct, optimal decisions necessitates the highest discipline, and primarily executive discipline and party discipline. Where there is no discipline there is essentially no party organization either, and he who does not accept discipline and violates the CPSU rules and the norms of party ethics essentially cannot be considered a communist.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum, which set the tasks for the country's further economic and social development, assessed the mass political and ideological work. In his plenum speech Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, particularly stressed the need to galvanize this work and raise it to the level of today's higher requirements.

Ideological work must be radically improved. The plenum demanded greater strengthening of the link between ideological work on the one hand and life and the practical tasks facing the party. It demanded that the workers of the ideological front mobilize the entire arsenal of propaganda and agitation, enlightenment and education facilities to implement the ideological program provided in the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We must step up the struggle against harmful traditions and customs. Following outmoded traditions leads not only to the expenditure of colossal material and physical resources and not only distracts people from constructive work, but also creates considerable difficulties in accomplishing social changes. These traditions frequently conceal a philistine, petit bourgeois mentality, moneygrubbing and national narrowmindedness.

Some comrades have not failed to describe the struggle against outmoded traditions which impede our advance as encroachment on the national character and its specific features and as an infringement of national interests. They are profoundly wrong. Life has proved the naivety and flimsiness of these far from selfless efforts by the "defenders" of national dignity. The very course of historical development and the flourishing of the economy and spiritual life of the fraternal republics--which has indeed been promoted by the party's skillful utilization of the progressive traditions of all nations--and the relations of true friendship, fraternity and mutual aid which have formed between the peoples of our country prove that this is indeed so.

Only the Leninist friendship of the peoples and the party's wise policy on the national question have enabled a backwater of tsarist Russia--Georgia--to become a flourishing, developed Soviet republic.

The historical destinies of the Askhaz and Georgian peoples are closely interwoven. For millenia they have been living side by side, sharing all blessings and misfortunes, as befits real brothers.

The friendship of the peoples of the Transcaucasus and in particular the friendship of the fraternal Georgian and Abkhaz peoples has been forced over many centuries of joint struggle. The very close multifaceted ties and traditional friendship and fraternity of the Georgian and Abkhaz peoples, sealed by labor and the blood shed in the struggle for their land and freedom, have determined their mutual relations for the future too.

At the close of the Middle Ages and the start of the new age there emerged before the peoples of the Transcaucasus the prospect of breaking a hostile encirclement with the aid of the Russian state. During that era the Georgians and Abkhazians frequently acted jointly against their enslavers.

Historically the Russian people had a great role to play as the savior of the Georgian and Abkhaz peoples and all Transcaucasus peoples from spiritual and physical annihilation. We are all grateful to our mighty Russian brother--first among equals--for this historic mission.

Then Comrade Shevardnadze spoke of the joint struggle of the Georgian and Abkhaz peoples to establish Soviet power, for revolutionary transformations, and to build socialist and communism in our country.

Abkhazia, comrades, like the entire Georgian Republic, is a multinational autonomous unit. [paragraph continues]

It is precisely the republic's multinational composition and multilingual nature, Comrade Shevardnadze then stressed, which requres that we pay special attention to the formation in all citizens of a profoundly respectful attitude toward representatives of all nations and ethnic groups and forward the cultural phenomena and languages of the fraternal peoples. And, conversely, we must punish most severely and mercilessly the slightest manifestation of a disrespectful attitude toward any people and suppress everything which offends the self-esteem and belittles the dignity of any nation.

Everything that may cast a shadow on our sacred union must be burned out with a red-hot iron!

This approach fully accords with Lenin's formulas with respect to inculcating mutual trust and mutual respect among the nations.

We patriot-internationalists must be pleased and enormously satisfied by the flourishing of the economy and culture of each people and by the development of languages and all our fraternal peoples. Each language--Russian, Georgian, Abkhaz, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Greek and all the hundred languages of the peoples of our motherland and the countless languages and dialects of all peoples of the world--has its own wonderful beauty. All languages are beautiful.

But there is one language--the language of October, the language of Lenin, the Great Russian language, the language of the fraternity and friendship of the peoples--which we always lovingly call our second native language and whose study by every citizen we must raise to the level of a state task.

I know many Georgians living both in Abkhazia and in Tbilisi who understand their Abkhaz brothers and the latter's native language wonderfully well. I know many Abkhazians both here and in Tbilisi who speak the Georgian language no worse than the Georgians.

These comrades are rich in the best and most noble concept of the word, for a knowledge of the language of any people, especially that of a very close neighbor and brother, is a priceless spiritual asset.

People who sincerely respect and love their own people, culture and language cannot fail to respect other nations and the culture and languages of other peoples. And those who are disrespectful of other nations and ethnic groups are essentially disregarding their own people and harming the culture and dignity of their own nation.

There is not and there cannot be any other logic.

I have frequently had occasion to state, and I repeat it once again, that our party of communists, real communist-internationalists, has always been and remains the true defender of national interests.

We have adopted a detailed program to overcome the disproportions in Abkhazia's economic and cultural development, a program to eradicate all negative phenomena of the past and to normalize the moral and political climate in all spheres of life, and we are confidently implementing it.

From the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum we all know what heightened demands are being levied on today's ideological front and in particular on the mass information and propaganda media. The newspapers APSNY KAPSH, SOVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA and SABCHOTA ABKHAZETI mainly cope well with the tasks facing them and elucidate in a multifaceted, timely and in most cases qualified manner problems such as production, socialist competition, culture, and several other issues. But items on an important topic like party life are frequently of a merely formal nature. Questions of international education are treated only superficially. The effectiveness of critical articles is low. Newspapers and journals must be helped and must be surrounded with party concern.

The Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization, like the entire Georgian party organization, is a part of and one of the detachments of our whole party. We are members of a single family, a single system, very closely linked by our political, social and economic mutual relations. Therefore our achievements and victories are the achievements of our entire party, of the entire Soviet state and Soviet. And our errors, uncompleted work and omissions harm the cause of the entire party and entire economy and entire people. This fact must be firmly grasped by every communist of our republic, by every true patriot-internationalist.

As is well known, before the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the organizational and political work of the Tbilisi Gorkom in 1972, a deviation from certain principles of democratic centralism was to be observed in the republic; criticism and self-criticism were underrated; the norms of party ethics and morality were flagrantly violated; and an incorrect cadres policy was sometimes pursued. In the economic sphere it lagged behind the all-union indicators, production tempo had dropped and the qualitative indicators in the economy had deteriorated.

The CPSU Central Committee's harsh but profoundly principled criticism stimulated radical changes in the life of the republic party organization and in the life of all our working people. You all watched and participated as the Georgian CP under the direct leadership of the CPSU Central Committee resolutely reinforced party; and state discipline, developed socialist democracy and sought by every means to normalize the moral and psychological climate in the republic.

The 25th Georgian CP Congress, while noting what had been achieved, outlined new frontiers for both political and socioeconomic building in the republic.

The first result of our joint work was assessed highly by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. This was expressed in the historic 1976 CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Georgian party organization, which demonstrated once again the leadership's untiring attention to our party organization, our deeds and plans, and its help to us in our work.

The republic's communists welcomed this resolution as an action program. The Georgian CP Central Committee third plenum adopted an extensive plan of basic political organizational measures to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 25th Georgian CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Georgian party organization.

The Georgian CP Central Committee has monitored the fulfillment of this plan with unremitting attention and has frequently reported to the republic's communists on the course of its fulfillment.

Today we can tell you with complete justification that on the whole we are coping successfully with this task. This is also borne out by the republic's repeated award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for the results of the all-union socialist competition, and also by an analysis of our entire political and economic activity.

In 1977 we adopted the new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of our life. This is a historic document of the era of developed socialism enshrining all our achievements. In the wake of this document the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics, including Georgia and Abkhazia, were discussed and adopted.

The first elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution will take place this year.

The task is to conduct this important political campaign in an atmosphere of unprecedented labor and political enthusiasm among the masses, under the sign of further strengthening the peoples' friendship.

The party's wise Leninist domestic and foreign policies and the strategy of peace and the peoples' security elaborated on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress light the way to the future for us and all progressive mankind.

Soviet people see their vital task in struggling for peace and strengthening our glorious army and navy in order to deal a fitting rebuff to and strike a crushing blow against the enemies of peace, socialism and democracy if they dare succumb to their ineffectual spasms of aggression. Our vital task is to strengthen by every means the economic potential and defense might of our beloved motherland--the USSR--and of the CEMA and Warsaw Pact countries.

We must rally more closely than ever under the banner of Lenin, the banner of the party, the banner of internationalism, around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that dear and much-respected leader Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

We are marching confidently toward communism along Lenin's course!

The Georgian CP Central Committee expresses the conviction that the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization--one of the militant detachments of the Georgian CP--will do everything to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress and to provide a fitting welcome for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th congress of the republic's Communist Party!

Success to you, comrade communists!

KIROVABAD GORKOM LEADERS FIRED FOR CORRUPT CADRE PRACTICES

LD311545 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "When the Principles of Work With Cadres Are Distorted"]

[Text] Considerable positive changes have taken place during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans in the Kirovabad economy and cultural building. [paragraph continues]

Capital investments in the national economy are growing every year. A whole series of major production facilities have been commissioned in the city, housing and social and cultural construction has become widespread, and labor and everyday conditions have improved.

However, inadequate use is being made of the opportunities for developing the city. Production efficiency and work quality do not meet the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the volume of production has been almost 5 percent lower than planned. A high proportion of enterprises are failing to fulfill targets. Recent years have seen a considerable reduction in output growth resulting from increased labor productivity. All is not well with the production of goods in the top quality category.

The current situation is bound to worry the communists and working people of the republic's second biggest city. In numerous letters to superior organs they are expressing concern at the growth of all kinds of abuse of official positions and other negative pehnomena in Kirovabad. They point to the main source--serious flaws in the selection and placement of leading cadres.

These problems were the focus of attention at a Kirovabad Gorkom plenum which discussed the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau resolution on serious shortcomings in the gorkom's work on selection, placement and education of cadres and the incorrect actions of First Secretary A.K. Mamedov.

G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the republic People's Control Committee, provided information on this decision.

Analyzing the party, soviet and economic cadre placement situation in Kirovabad, the speakers stressed that the gorkom, its First Secretary A. Mamedov, and a number of other Bureau members adopted incorrect positions on these questions, positions distorting the Leninist principles of work with cadres. D. Mamedov, secretary of the Korovabad aluminum plant party committee; Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Deputy I. Kuliyev, comprehensive team leader at the No 3 construction and installation trust No 30 construction administration; G. Kerimova, deputy chairman of the gorispolkom; and other speakers noted that hardly any promising young working people have joined the ranks of leading cadres in the city. In selecting candidates for responsible posts A. Mamedov stuck to a particular group of people who were moved from position to position irrespective--and often in spite--of their work and political qualities. Comprehensive analysis of the merits and demerits of contenders for a particular vacancy frequently gave way to the totally arbitrary opinion of some person in the gorkom secretary's confidence--an opinion on whether the candidate was suitable or not.

The speakers noted that Mamedov had an incomprehensible liking for unscrupulous people with blemishes on their characters. For example, he took kindly to M. Allakhverdiyev, who made a mess of his job as Dashkesanskiy Raykom first secretary and was guilty of mismanagement and theft at the N. Narimanov sheep sovkhoz in Khanlarskiy Rayon where he was director. He was miraculously saved from court proceedings by an amnesty. On instructions from A. Mamedov this totally unscrupulous person was allocated a five-room apartment in Kirovabad although he worked in Khanlar and had his own house. Then, in defiance of the views of republic Ministry of Agriculture leaders, Allakhverdiyev was appointed director of the Kirovabad poultry farm where he remained faithful to his leadership methods and squandered dozens of tons of poultry. In 1 year alone, Secretary F. Kuliyev of the enterprise party Bureau said at the plenum, he caused the poultry farm losses of R1 million.

A. Mamedov promoted an old friend, A. Aleskerov, to be chief of the Korovabad Gorispolkom Housing Administration. A. Aleskerov had failed as chairman of the Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayispolkom and had committed gross violations of housing legislation when chairman of the Naftalan City Soviet. Aleskerov did not stay long in housing in Kirovabad. Last October, on the recommendation of the gorkom, he was elected secretary of the junction party committee of the Kirovabad railroad branch which employs more than 1,000 communists.

A. Mamedov also took under his wing F. Mamedov, former second secretary of the Dashkesanskiy Raykom; T. Aliyev, chief of the Yevlakh No 2703 motor transport column; A. Guseynov, director of the Shamkhor brandy plant; M. Mustafayev, chief of the Kasum-Ismailovskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration, and many others who had been dismissed from their posts as a result of serious work shortcomings and sought refuge in Kirovabad.

The trade and public catering sphere provides particularly graphic examples of distortions of cadre policy, it was noted at the plenum. For example, A. Pashayev was appointed director of the city Industrial Goods Trading Organization. According to the documents relating to a not unknown case involving the Main Administration of the State Goods and Trade Quality Inspectorate, he had been one of the organizers of a bribe collecting operation. Ignoring previous serious shortcomings, the gorkom appointed A. Aliyev director of the Gyandzha department store, B. Namazov director of the public catering trust, Z. Kuliyev director of the city Fruit and Vegetable Trading Organization and so forth.

Over 32 people previously convicted of crimes with a mercenary motive still occupy materially responsible posts in Kirovabad.

The speakers said that the gorkom made serious blunders in work with elected party cadres. Sometimes people who had compromised themselves in other areas were nominated for this work. In particular, the plenum was bewildered by the election on the gorkom's recommendation of lecturer D. Bagirov as secretary of the Pedagogical Institute Party Committee. Not long ago Bagirov was seriously criticized in a report by A. Mamedov for private ownership aspirations.

The unprincipled behavior of A. Mamedov and other gorkom leaders, the plenum noted, led to some city cadres becoming infected by private ownership aspirations. Such negative phenomena as the use of official position for mercenary aims, acquisitiveness, protectionism, bribery, theft and squandering of the people's property, speculation, deception and misrepresentation became widespread in Kirovabad.

Instead of combating enemies of communist morality, against which the republic party organization has now been waging an implacable battle for 10 years, A. Mamedov took under his wing people who indulge in them. The impression was even created, city Prosecutor S. Iskenderov said, that it did not suit Mamedov to step up the flight against crime which the city prosecutor's office had recently been waging. He attempted to protect many unscrupulous people, in a number of cases brought crude pressure to bear on investigatory organs in an endeavor to influence decisions not to his liking, and prohibited checks on a number of organizations.

With a persistence worthy of better application Mamedov protected former meat combine Director G. Gadzhiyev, bread products combine Director I. Mamedov, oil and fat combine Director R. Gasanov, N. Tagiyev, former general director of the Bread and Confectionery Industry Production Association, and certain other economic leaders who had long been using their official position for their own private purposes.

And when, under the weight of irrefutable facts and on the demand of higher authorities, some of these people nonetheless had to be released from their posts, the gorkom immediately selected other posts for them. G. Gadzhiyev became chairman of the gorispolkom Planning Commission, and N. Tagiyev headed the oil and fat combine's training center, where he developed activities which prevented an improvement in the situation at the association he previously led.

Instead of helping People's Control organs in the struggle against writeups, deception and embezzlement, said B. Nabiyev, chairman of the city People's Control Committee, Mamedov himself frequently juggled with figures, making the leaders of a number of enterprises exaggerate on paper their modest successes and slur over deficiencies.

In their speeches at the plenum S. Mamedov, chairman of Kirovabad Gorispolkom, and other speakers pointed up the faulty work style of the gorkom and its first secretary not only in selecting and placing cadres but also in many other spheres of activity. A. Mamedov failed to observe collective leadership in work, nullifying the significance of the gorkom Bureau. This organ's role frequently consisted merely in mechanically approving decisions which suited Mamedov. Making use of the situation which had come about and of the lack of control, many gorkom apparatus executives disregarded the Bureau's opinion, put themselves above it and enjoyed self-assumed power [samoupravstvo].

As Sh. Shikhkerimov, rector of the G. Zardabi Pedagogical Institute, noted in his speech, the gorkom lacked breadth in its work, initiative and the ability to raise and resolve important questions. The role of gorkom plenums was also not of the required standard, speakers noted, with Mamedov striving to embellish their work, inviting many times more people than necessary. The participants would only find out about the plenum agenda during the actual session and would be unable to actively participate in the work.

A. Mamedov reacted badly to criticism. A. Mamedov [as published], chairman of the Kirovabad KOMMUNIST, and a number of other speakers noted that one of the most blatant mistakes in the gorkom's activity was to depreciate the role of such a tried and effective party weapons as criticism and self-criticism. The entire gorkom apparatus was mobilized to suppress criticism. Even small criticisms appearing in the papers received a hostile reception. A. Mamedov alone was able to criticize, practically monopolizing this right. Moreover he used the criticism, as a rule, in his own interests. While incorporating critical comments in his reports he himself warned his retinue against this, and in some cases settled scored with people he did not favor.

The plenum noted that a bureaucratic, ivory tower style flourished in the gorkom. A. Mamedov and other secretaries rarely visited localities. A. Namazov, chairman of the city Council of Revolutionary and Labor Glory, told how Mamedov did not even find the time to meet with party veterans, who repeatedly sent him invitations. Neither was it easy for the old Bolsheviks to be received by him. The gorkom first secretary did not see them as people who were able to aid the party organization in resolving its tasks and combatting the negative phenomena occurring in the city. L. Vasilenko, secretary of the Komsomol Gorkom, noted that A. Mamedov paid no attention to young people and showed no interest in their affairs.

Matters reached the point where, refusing to go to a party meeting at the pedagogical institute, he invited the participants to the gorkom Session Hall and thereby "honored" the VUZ communists with his presence.

Speaking at the plenum A. Mamedov behaved with insincerity, attempted to evade responsibility and wanted to reduce his heavy blame to elementary carelessness and insignificant mistakes.

Warmly approving the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau resolution on the serious shortcomings in the gorkom's work and the incorrect actions of A. Mamedov, its first secretary, the plenum participants stressed that this constitutes clear evidence of the Central Committee's consistent course in the struggle against all forms of negative phenomena. It is yet another graphic example of the concern which the party Central Committee and its Bureau display about Kirovabad, concern that the city should occupy a fitting position in the republic's social and political life.

The plenum unanimously approved the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau resolution and the organizational conclusions it made.

For serious shortcomings in his work, distortions allowed in the selection, placing and education of cadres, infringement of the principles of collective leadership in work, and patronage of unworthy people, the plenum removed A.K. Mamedov from his duties as Kirovabad Gorkom first secretary and expelled him from the gorkom Bureau. Taking into account the insincerity displayed by Mamedov and also new facts and circumstances which have come to light, the plenum asked the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to give him a severe reprimand and enter it on his record card.

The plenum relieved T.G. Kyazimov from his duties as second secretary of the gorkom and expelled him from the Bureau for his compromising attitude, shameful practices in the selection, placing and education of cadres, and reprimanded him.

M.M. Khodzhayan was relieved of his duties as gorkom secretary and expelled from the gorkom Bureau for serious shortcomings in his work and for grave errors in the selection and placing of cadres. He was severely reprimanded with an entry made in his record card.

The plenum elected G.A. Gasanov Kirovabal Gorkom first secretary and Bureau member. Sh.I. Suleimanov was elected gorkom second secretary and Bureau member.

BRIEFS

OBSERVING SOCIALIST LEGALITY--An oblast party aktiv meeting in Alma-Ata on 26 January discussed the progress made in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the requirements of the USSR Constitution with regard to the observance of socialist legality, law and order. Alma-Atinskiy Obkom First Secretary (Aukhadiyev) delivered a report. The need was noted to intensify work among the population to prevent delinquency and to more widely engage the public in this work. The meeting was attended by Platayev, chief of the Administrative Organs Department of the Kazakh CP Central Committee. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU]

SCIENTIST VIEWS POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS OF SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

LD311643 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 January 1979 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Superconductors Are Visitors From the Future," a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Technical Sciences I. Morokhov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, on developments in superconductor technology and the national economic applications of superconductivity. Morokhov outlines the theory of superconductivity and notes the "need for superconductors for the most economic generation of high-tension magnetic and electrical fields, the acceleration and detection of charged particles, the confinement of hot plasma and so forth." He describes a number of superconductor installations created in the USSR and notes that superconductivity might find applications in electrical engineering, power transmission lines and transportation, as well as in the nuclear industry. Morokhov concludes by noting that "the complex problem of the technical assimilation of superconductivity cannot be considered in isolation from a number of allied sectors of industry."

EXPERIMENTS, RESEARCH ON SUPERCONDUCTING CABLE DESCRIBED

LD200640 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 19, TASS--The erection of an experimental portion, 100 meters long, of the super-conducting cable has been completed and its testing is now under way, a TASS correspondent was told by Dmitriy Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology. The new line will enable specialists to carry out research under conditions approximated to the maximum to those in real super-conducting cable powerlines. It is clear, Dmitriy Zhimerin said, that time will soon come when the existing cable power-lines will be replaced by fundamentally new energy-transmitting lines. The first sample of cryogenic cable in the Soviet Union has been created by the Krzhizhanovskiy power engineering institute in Moscow. With the participation of the science and production association Kriogenmash scientific and experimental research has been conducted resulting in the designing of elements and structure of the cable powerline of the future. The phenomenon of super-conductivity of certain metals, which is produced when they are subjected to low temperatures, has been used for creating the new cable. For example, niobium and niobium-based alloys dispose of their electric resistance when being cooled to temperatures nearing absolute zero. There is practically no waste of energy when such conductors are used. Besides the 100-kilo-meter long powerline, Dmitriy Zhimerin said, an international testing site of the CMEA countries is planned to be built in the Soviet Union with an experimental portion of the powerline one kilometer long. Scientists from the fraternal states will carry out research there on the entire cycle of super-conducting transmition of energy.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS--Leningrad, January 31, TASS--Taking advantage of the non-setting sun of the south polar summer and relative warmth, researchers from the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition launched a series of explorative expeditions across the icy deserts of the "white continent". A radiogram received today in Leningrad from the Mirny Observatory, said a tractor-powered sled caravan of two snow-vehicles with trailers set out from there. The glaciologists and geolophysicists set out for the area of the south geomagnetic pole. An Australian scientist went along with his Soviet colleagues. Another two caravans will set out from Mirny for the "moth-balled" intercontinental stations Komsolskaya and Pionerskaya. Along the route they will carry out diverse observations over the nature of the continent and the ice cap will be drilled at Pionerskaya station. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD]